BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL XIV NO 30 BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1926 ONE ANNA

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

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| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

**AMICHAND GOVANJI.**
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay. has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like sound cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

**EYE TROUBLES**
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed, Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel "Ulcer." Kandi

## SHIPPING.

**P. & O. BRITISH INDIA**
(Incorporated in England)
**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 6 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 13 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 20 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA * .. | 10,941 |
| 27 „ | RAJPUTANA | | 16,100 |
| 6 Mar | CHINA .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 13 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,100 |
| 20 „ | RAZMAK o .. | .. | 10,602 |
| 27 „ | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 31 „ | CHINA† .. | | 7,952 |
| 3 April | NALDERAx .. | .. | 15,993 |
| 10 „ | KAISAR I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 17 „ | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,919 |
| 24 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 1 May | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 8 „ | RAJPUTANA | | 16,109 |
| 15 „ | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,080 |
| 22 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,100 |
| 29 „ | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |
| 5 June | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 12 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 19 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 26 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabin.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 8th Feb. | GHARINDA* .. | 5,306 |
| 22nd Feb. | GOLCONDA* .. | 5,316 |
| 25th Mar. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 8th April | MARGHA .. | 8,278 |
| 29th April | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 20th May | WARFIELD* .. | 6,060 |
| 10th June | Cargo Steamer .. | |

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 8th Feb. | NALGORA* | China & Japan. |
| 12th „ | MASULA* .. | China & Japan. |
| 19th „ | JEYPORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 25th „ | MURISTAN* .. | China & Japan. |
| 28th „ | LAHORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 2nd Mar. | DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA .. | Straits, China, Japan. For Australia. |
| 7th „ | ALIPORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 22nd „ | MIRZAPORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 1st Apl. | MOOLTAN .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 11th „ | NAGPORE* .. | China & Japan. |

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 5th Feb. | VASNA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 6th „ | CHAKLA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports. |
| 8th „ | VITA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports. |
| 10th „ | BARPETA .. | Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports. |
| 17th „ | KHANDALLA | East & S. Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

**KATNI**
# FIREBRICKS
**FIRECLAY**
**BOILER SEATING BLOCKS**
**FLUE COVERS**
AND
**REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
AGENTS :— **C. MACDONALD & CO.,** LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

## SHIPPING.

**N. Y. K. LINE**
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toyooka Maru .. | J. Tsuji | 7094 | 15 Jan | 31 Jan |
| Liverpool Maru .. | K. Chiba .. | 5864 | 21 „ | 4 Feb. |
| Tottori Maru .. | G. Masuda | 5973 | 22 „ | 7 „ |
| *Tamba Maru .. | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 29 „ | 10 „ |
| Muroran Maru .. | Z. Hirai | 5374 | 12 Feb. | 24 „ |
| xHakata Maru .. | G. Mateushita | 5970 | 16 „ | 20 „ |
| *Wakasa Maru | K. Teramoto | 6070 | 28 „ | 14 „ |
| Tokushima Maru | S. Kuba .. | 5976 | 7 March | 21st „ |

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

**REVISED PASSAGE FARES.**

| For | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Steerage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore — | 300 | 200 | 140 | 100 |
| Hongkong — | 475 | 320 | 215 | 145 |
| Shanghai — | 530 | 354 | 240 | 160 |
| Kobe — | 600 | 400 | 255 | 170 |

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**
**O.S.K. LINE**
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Borneo Maru .. | T. Motoshige | 5,864 | 29 Jan. | 31 Jan. |
| Sunheath. | C. W. Puzey. | 6,500 | 27 „ | 19 Feb. |
| Portsaid Maru .. | .... | 5,859 | 27 „ | 20 „ |
| Hamburg Maru .. | K. Orihara | 5,220 | 12 Feb. | 22 „ |
| * Sumatra Maru .. | I. Kawasaki | 5,863 | 23 „ | 25 „ |
| Heimei Maru .. | .... | 4,364 | 25 „ | 10 Mar. |
| Altai Maru | Y. Saito | 7,772 | 27 „ | 9 „ |

* Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## INSURANCE.

**ANNAS 4 A DAY**
WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
**NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE**
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS
YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG. YOU ARE NO LOSER
GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

**E BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,**
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
**B. L. THOSAR,**
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22897.

## INSURANCE.

**THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.**
(Incorporated in India.)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON. Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

**THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.**
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Asoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
**The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd**
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opposite Telegraph Office, Residency Road. Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS CHIEF AGENTS for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary 285/10, Bowbazar, Street. CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

**SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.**
**Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES**
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
**M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.**
PROF GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—YOUTHS to learn Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2544

WANTED—A TRACER for an Architect's Office. Apply personally to Messrs. GORA & BHATT, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2613

WANTED—A competent TRACER. Apply personally to ABDULLA B. PEERAHOMED, Esqr., A.R.I.B.A. (Lon.), Architect etc., 70, Apollo Street, Fort.
A R2612

WANTED—One WEAVING and one SPINNING MASTER for Sir Hukamchand & Dalmia Mills, Ltd., Akola, Berar. Only capable and experienced hands need apply. Write to the SECRETARY.
A 24972

WANTED—A BACHELOR OF COMMERCE and a BACHELOR OF AGRICULTURE on Rs. 60 p.m. with free quarters for Ghatkopar Jivdaya Khata. Apply to KANJI VINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road.
A R2615

WANTED—MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS to conduct Dr. Underwood's dispensary, "Brand and Co." at Frere Road, opp. Gen. Post Office and Consulting Rooms at Hornby Road. Apply to L. B. NAYAK, (Gen. Attorney,) 341, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2.
A R2558

WANTED—Qualified and experienced SUB-OVERSEER for the Akola Municipality on Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 p. m. according to qualifications. Cycle allowance Rs. 7/8 p.m. Intending candidates should submit their applications with copies of testimonial immediately. (Sd.) B. R. GADGIL, President, Municipal Committee, Akola, Municipal Office, Akola 30-1-1926.
A 24976

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE POSITION with Independent State, or big Zemindar. Eight years' experience of Estate Management with English Company in India. Intimate knowledge of Law, Land Settlement and Accounts. Can speak Urdu and Bengalee fluently. Proficient in all out-door sports, especially riding and shooting. English public school education, good family and position, highest references. Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
R2387

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WANTED TO SELL—11 UNIVERSAL WINDING MACHINES of 20 Spindles each, very little used and as good as new, reasonable offer invited. Write to the ASOKA MILLS, Ahmedabad.
24971

## MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED by a Kanara Saraswat, widower, holding reliable position, aged about 36, Kownshya Gotri, a healthy bride of the same sect with house-keeping experience. Some education an advantage. No dowry expected. Apply Box No. 1219, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2609

## LOST AND FOUND.

DHARAMSY MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.—The allotment letter No. 252 in respect of 50 preference shares Nos. 16549 to 16598 of the Dharamsy Morarji Mills, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Shivcharan Banerji has been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of the said letter should be notified within a month hereof to the Registered office of the above Company, Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, ballard Estate, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovenamed owner. DHARAMSY MORARJI Co., Agents.
PB R2611

## FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.—1,000 SHARES of Moolji Haridas Mills, at Best Price obtainable. Full particulars from Box No. 1229, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2610

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUCCESS at PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION would require a thorough knowledge of INDIAN Artware business in AMERICA. A businessman of extensive American experience in Artware is available as working partner. Excellent references. Box 1216, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2603

MINING—Manganese, Graphite, Mica, and other minerals. WANTED LESSEES with liberal terms to work mines in Salur Estate in Vizagapatam District (only capitalists and firms with status need apply). The TRUSTEE, SALUR ESTATE, SALUR, Vizagapatam District.
T F24985

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal, Meerut.
R2313

## PHOTOGRAPHY

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. ½, postage extra.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

| | per column inch per insertion |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions .. | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1926 to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st December, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, K. F. Nariman, Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, V. A. Desai, S. D. Bhedwar, N. H. Belgamwalla and S. P. Kapadia, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. V. D. Govindji and V. A. Desai who retire under Articles 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1925 at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th February to 20th February, 1926 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. H. BELGAMWALLA,
Managing Director

Bombay, 22nd January, 1926.

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of the District Local Board, Broach, which is permanently vacant on a salary, commencing from Rs. 250 rising by annual increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 350 with permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. Those who are working as Mamlatdars or who have qualified themselves for the post of Mamlat or who have passed one of the degree examinations of the Bombay University should apply to the President, District Local Board Broach, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications and experience in the Local Board matters within two months from the date of this notice. The appointment shall be made in the first instance on probation for one year. Any attempt on the part of the intending candidates for canvassing votes for the post would be considered as disqualification.

(Sd.) BHA'SAHEB.
President, D. L. Board, Broach.
District Local Board Office, Broach,
25th January, 1926.
C24941

### GANGES ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE AGENCY for these ropes is held as from 1st February, 1926, by the undersigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Bombay.
24963

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificates for shares Nos. 12699 and 16212 of the Tapty Valley Railway Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Parvati, daughter of Shambhudatt Somdatt, have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way; but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Name: PREMKRISHNA JEYKRISHNA.
Address: Sangadiawad Moleshwar Mahadev's Pol, Surat.
R2616

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE PIONEER CLAY & INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD.
KHANAPUR.

### NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the above Company at their Meeting, held on the 24th January last, made a call of Rs. 19 per each ordinary share and resolved that it should be paid in two instalments of Rs. 10 and Rs. 9 on or before the 15th March and 30th April 1926 respectively, to the Managing Agents of the Company or to the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, free of all charges.

By order of the Board,
M. S. NADKARNI & Co.,
C24983 Managing Agents.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. WAMAN RAMKRISHNA GHOTGE, who was my working partner in my firm of Messrs. W. D. Samant & Co., dealers in photo materials, Ghia Building, Princess Street, Bombay, has ceased to be my partner as from 31st December, 1925.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1926.
SHIVRAM ABAJI SAKALKAR.
C24981

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3262 of 1924.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON AND CO., LTD. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
PURSHOTTAM RUTTONSEY and Others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of July, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 4th day of February, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate at Mint Road and Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 215 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 737, New No. 5955, Old Survey No. 1094 and New Survey No. 8540 and Cadastral Survey No. 1071 and bounded, on the East by the public Road called Mint Road, on the West by the Public Road called Mody Khana Street, on the North by the house of Haji Ibrahim Jitaker and on the South by the premises of Jamsetji Pestonji deceased and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1967 and Street Nos. 90-157 and 159.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land of leasehold tenure situate at 2nd and 3rd Pasta Lane, Colaba, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 471 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1, New No. E21/16666, Old Survey No. B/257 and New Survey No. 2s/9564 and Cadastral Survey No. 350 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A ward No. 490 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the North by the 2nd Pasta Lane, on or towards the South by the 3rd Pasta Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta and on or towards the West by the property of Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Lane, Girgaum, without the Fort and Island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 915 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, Collector's New Nos. 1406 and 1416, Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 7634, and Cadastral Survey No. 276 together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 528-529 and Street Nos. 1-2, and bounded on the North by Mugbhat Lane, on the South by Mugbhat Lane, on the East by Angre's Chawl and on the West by the properties of Dewdutt Purshottam Vakil and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named, at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1925.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24760

## LEGAL NOTICES

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2808 of 1925.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 22nd day of September, 1925.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, R. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

WAMAN RAMKRISHNA GHOTGE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MOTIRAM SADASHIV NEOGI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Malwan in the Ratnagiri District, outside the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 6,180-4-0 with further interest at Rs. 5,900 at 6 per cent. per annum from the 19th September, 1925, until judgment, the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum until payment, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of February, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 24th day of September, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th September, 1925.
Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C24982

## TENDERS.

### AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Stationery to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1926-27 are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 17th February, 1926, before 4 p.m.

A list of articles and conditions of supply can be had from the Store-Keeper of this Municipality. Each tender must be accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 100 without which no tender will be considered. The successful tenderer will have to pay 5 per cent. of the contracted amount as deposit.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest tender or any tender.

(Sd.) Y. N. GORE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 27-1-26.
C24980

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ANNAPURNA COOKER
The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys
Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
P. O. Basavangudi.
(Bangalore City.)

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2810 of 1925.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 22nd day of September, 1925.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

WAMAN RAMKRISHNA GHOTGE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
VINAYAK ATMARAM NEOGI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Malwan in the Ratnagiri District, outside the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 6,180-4-0 with further interest on Rs. 5,900 at 6 per cent. per annum from the 19th September, 1925, until judgment, the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum until payment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of February, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 24th day of September, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 24th day of September, 1925.
Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C24979

## AUCTION SALES

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)
RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST THEIR CAPITAL IN A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs MADHAVJI & CO., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sheth Vallabhdas Jamnadas the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th day of August, 1924, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentiond immoveable property on Thursday the 4th day of February, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay and forming part of an oart called the Kolbhat Wadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1729 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2432 and New Survey No. 125 and Cadastral Survey No. 893 in the Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the Kolbhat Wadi Lane on or towards the West by another property belonging to the Mortgagor on or towards the South partly by the property of Chhotalal Mulchand and partly by the property of Murarji Velji which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 1813 (1) and Street Nos. 112, 114, 116 and C Ward Nos. 1812, 1814, and 1815 and Street Nos. 106, 108, 110, 1 and 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 33 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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## AUCTION SALES.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
121, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHOWPATTY WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Liladhar Hariram Madhavji Hariram and Nanji Hariram carrying on business jointly in the name and style of Messrs. Hariram Bhimji Sons and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bomanji Rustomji Contractor Rattanji Rustumji Contractor and Airmai Bomanji Contractor in the Pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th March, 1922 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th March, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground situate at Chowpatty on the north side of Walkeshwar Road within city and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which piece of land hos been computed to contain a total area of 1442 square yards, or thereabouts and is known as Plot No. 6, on the Daddy Sett Charity Estate at Chowpatty together with all buildings and structures thereon which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others; New No. 2121 and other Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 7257, and Cadastral Survey No. 300 of Malabar and Cumballa Hills Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D ward Nos. 2477 (4) and 2477 (4a) and Street No. 395 and 395A and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 7 of the Daddy Sett Chowpatty Estate demised to Bai Khatizabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni, on or towards the West by the Plot No 5 of the said Estate agreed to demised to Kaikhusru Rustumji Sethna on or towards the North by the property of the Trustees and on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road and are now occupied by the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office 14K. Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS OFFICE FURNITURE. ETC., AT MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Ghulam Hoosein Alibhoy Khoja (Insolvents) traded as Messrs. Single and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th February, 1926 at 12 noon (S. T.) at the office of the said Insolvents at Meadows Street corner of Hummum Street opposite Messrs. Goolam Mohidin Master the following:—

1 Lot Pickers, bending twines, colour writing tables, chairs, sofa, dining table, file cupboard, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.


JUST PUBLISHED

### CONSTITUTIONS, FUNCTIONS and FINANCE OF INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES

Cr. 8v. P. P. 513 + XLII

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH and Miss G. J. BAHADURJI

M. A., L. T. C. L.

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This is a new venture, a pioneer effort in a yet untrodden field of Indian Economics and Politics. Analysing Municipal *constitutions* with a wealth of comparisons the authors study the *functions* of Municipalities in India and abroad in bold outlines of great erudition and wonderful originality; and follow up this study by detailed analysis of *Municipal Finance*, as striking in its bold originality as it is suggestive in its exhaustive recommendations. No one interested in Municipal administration can be possibly afford to be without this

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## AMUSEMENTS

ONE GLORIOUS NIGHT

Elaine Hammerstein

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An absorbing story of a woman's search for happiness with
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
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Pathe Super Gazette
Packed with the latest news.

'UNCOVERED WAGON'
An Amusing Comedy
TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Commencing from 30th January, 1926.
SARASWATI FILM COMPANY'S
SOCIAL PICTURE

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The Night Side of Bombay

A fine Pathetic Story.
Featuring:—MISS FATMA
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Time and Rates as Usual.

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European Clairvoyant and Disease Reader, is now in Bombay. 1000 Herbs and medicines in Stock, Special Lessons on Secret Power and silent influence, etc.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Two Questions for Rs. 5.
Four ,, ,, Rs. 10.

Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Stamped addressed envelope for enquiries.

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Presents This Week

LUXMI PICTURES PRODUCTION

A story of Love & Comedy.

MADHAV KAMKUNDLA


## AMUSEMENTS


EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
AT 9-30 p m.

THE ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

A STROK PRESENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS
RUTH ST. DENIS
TED SHAWN
TED SHAWN

AND THE

DENISHAWN DANCERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Doris Humphrey | Ara Martin |
| Anne Douglas | Mary Howry |
| Jeordie Graham | Grace Borroughs |
| Ernestine Day | Pearl Wheeler. |
| Pauline Lawrence | Charles Weidman. |
| Edith James | George Stearns. |
| Jane Sherman | B. St. Denis |

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
PROGRAMME No, 2,

PROGRAMME NO. 3.
FRIDAY, 5TH TO MONDAY, 8TH FEB.

PRICES: (including tax).
BOXES: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls 7, Dress Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5, Pit Stalls 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.

Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. LTD., up to 5 p.m. From 7 p.m. at Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY
6-15 and 9-45 P. M.
6-15 and 9-45 P. M.
6-15 and 9-45 P. M.

The picture that has staggered humanity!
The Grandest combination of spectacle! Romance, Drama, Comedy and Tragedy, the world has ever seen!
The Film that made D. W. Griffith famous:

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
THE BIRTH OF A NATION

Played by a Cast of 18,000 besides 20 of the foremost Stars of the Screen!
12 months in the Making!
Cost One Million Dollars!
5,000 distinct and individual scenes!
Invention of a New Art for the Film producers, to follow!

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD., present:

MARION DAVIES

In a Cosmopolitan Production:

WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER

"Brother . . . . . my actions do not warrant the name you gave me.
This is the man I love! For him I have risked all—my rank, my honour, and the good name of the House of Tudor!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"GLEAM O'DAWN"
"GLEAM O'DAWN"
"GLEAM O'DAWN"

A PAGE TORN FROM LIFE
featuring
JOHN GILBERT

A Drama that deals directly with one of the Vital Problems of Life.


## AMUSEMENTS


MUNICIPAL "ELECTION" IS OVER!
NOW COME AND GIVE YOUR VOTES
FOR
PYARASAHEB'S "SELECTION"
ON
SATURDAY NIGHT, 6th February, at 9-30 P. M.
AND
MATINEE on SUNDAY NOON, 7th February, at 4 P. M.

PYARASAHEB'S CONCERT
AND
BENGALI SINGING GIRLS' DANCE and MUSIC
AT
CORNER GRANT ROAD.
RIPON THEATRE.

SEATS RESERVED AT THE THEATRE.
RATES AS USUAL


## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3.
British Admiral, Black, Abadan.
Clan Macinnes, Last, Liverpool.
Bahadur, Peet, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3.
Karapara, Munro, Durban.
Feb. 4.
Persia, Begusin, Trieste.
Ganga, Ferrara, Genoa.
City of Brisbane, Seaborne, Karachi.

LOADING.

Feb. 3.
Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.
Steamer Razmak for London.
Steamer British Admiral for Mahomerah.
Steamer Gharinda for Havre.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 3.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranpura, 9268, London, 13/2, M M and Co.
5 Ridderkerk, 3174, K'chi, 5/2, E D Sassoon.
6 Elysia 4211, Liverpool, 5/2, Graham Trdg Co.
9 Masula, 4454, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
10 Registan, 2615, Barce., 6/2, Grahams Trading.
10 Tottori Maru, 3700 Japan 5/2 N Y Kaisha.
14 Genova 4207 Genoa 15/2 L Triestino.
16 Canton, 4501, Goth., 6/2, L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalapa, 4336, Cal., 5/2, Vol. Bros.
5 Registan, 2615, Bar., 5/2, Grahams.
6 Gange, 1933, Genoa, 1/2, L. Triestino.
12 & 13 Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Golconda, 3203, K'chi, 5/2, M M and Co.
B Nigaristan 3752 Avanmouth 2/2 Graham Trading & Co., Ltd.
R Lachmere, 2370, N.F., 25/1, Grahams Trading.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.
9 Sunheath 3895 N.F. N.F., Graham Trading Co.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

| | | Bombay, Feb. 3. |
|---|---|---|
| KHADI:— | | |
| Textile | Per lb. | 0 14 6 |
| Century | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:— | | |
| Standard | Per lb. | 1 3 0 |
| Century | ,, | 1 2 3 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 1 3 6 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | ,, | 1 3 9 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 2 6 |
| Pahaney (Phoolmala) | ,, | 1 3 3 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | ,, | 1 2 0 |
| Kaliamardan | ,, | 1 3 0 |
| Daud Sahib | ,, | 1 1 6 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:— | | |
| Rachael Mill | Per lb. | 1 3 0 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 1 3 0 |
| David Mill | ,, | 1 3 3 |
| Appolo | ,, | 1 3 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon | ,, | 1 2 6 |
| LONG CLOTH x Quality:— | | |
| Kohinoor Mill | Per lb. | 1 2 3 |
| Swan Finlay | ,, | 1 1 9 |
| Gold Mohor | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34—42 In.— | | |
| Textile (Hand) | Per lb. | 1 2 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 1 1 6 |
| Century (Bugle) | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Appolo (Pyala) | ,, | 1 0 9 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | ,, | 1 1 6 |
| Sakuntala | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Sundari Brand | ,, | 1 1 3 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 3 6 |
| Jacob E. D. | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Century | ,, | 1 3 6 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards. | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 2 6 |
| Century | ,, | 1 2 6 |
| Jacob E. D. | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| 1388 Tata | ,, | 3 6 0 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5— | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per Piece | 5 1 0 |
| Jamshed | ,, | 5 1 0 |
| Jamshed | ,, | 5 4 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney 25 | ,, | 5 4 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 | ,, | 5 8 0 |
| BLEACHED CHECK— | | |
| Kasturchand Mill | ,, | 6 5 0 |
| BLACK CHECK, 5800 Sholapur | ,, | 12 10 0 |
| Textile Mill £3 1/2 | | |
| GABRUN No. 5124:— | | |
| Pearl Pebaney | Per lb. | 9 6 0 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 9 12 0 |
| E. D. Rachael | ,, | 9 8 0 |
| SALITA | | |
| Century | Per lb. | 1 2 0 |
| Textile | ,, | 1 2 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 1 2 3 |
| STRIPED SADIS Yards 12. | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per piece | 2 11 6 |
| 777 Crescent | ,, | 2 11 6 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14. | | |
| Kanta | Per lb. | 1 6 6 |
| Great | ,, | 1 5 6 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 6 0 |
| CHADAR KORI CALENDER— | | |

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ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

| | BOMBAY, Febry. 3. Per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass, German | ¾ | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass, German | 1 | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass, German | 1½ | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass, German | 1⅝ | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass, German | 1¾ | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass German | 2 | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass, German | ½ to 2 | | | |

COPPER.

| | BOMBAY, Febry. 3. Per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, French | ½ to 2 | 59 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper, German | ¾ | 60 | 4 | 0 |
| Copper, German | 1 | 60 | 4 | 0 |
| Copper, German | 1¼ | 60 | 4 | 0 |
| Copper, American | 1½ | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, American | 1¾ | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, American | 2 | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka joint | | 27 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 74 | 8 | 0 |
| Lead, Rangoon | | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal | ¾ | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal | 1 | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2 | | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| German Copper | 1½ | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| German Copper | 1¾ to 2 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| American Copper | ½ to 1, 1¼ | 61 | 8 | 0 |
| English Copper | ½ to 2 | | | |

## EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

2nd February 1926.

RECEIPTS
Week ending 23rd Jan.

| | 1926 Bales. | 1925 Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 3181 | 1972 |
| Bombay | 154749 | 135961 |
| Karachi | 49414 | 40830 |
| Madras | 2022 | Nil |
| Rangoon | 1884 | — |
| Tuticorin | Nil | Nil |
| Total | 211220 | 178863 |

EXPORTS
Week ending 23rd Jany.

| | 1926. Bales | 1925. Bales |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 218 | — |
| Bombay | 120972 | 70619 |
| Karachi | 9621 | 2878 |
| Madras | 2173 | 851 |
| Rangoon | 3377 | 4872 |
| Tuticorin | — | 340 |
| Total | 136361 | — |

RECEIPTS
1st Sept. to 23rd Jan.

| | 1925-26 | 1924-25 |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 19346 | 28060 |
| Bombay | 1298884 | 1054811 |
| Karachi | 535568 | 346478 |
| Madras | 42884 | 952 |
| Rangoon | 3489 | — |
| Tuticorin | 10003 | 11 |
| Total | 1914178 | 1430312 |

EXPORTS
1st Sept. to 23rd Jan.

| | 1925-26 | 1924-25 |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 8124 | — |
| Bombay | 732161 | 657984 |
| Karachi | 244237 | 122929 |
| Madras | 40095 | 8457 |
| Rangoon | 29837 | 31024 |
| Tuticorin | 43165 | 19160 |
| Total | 1097619 | — |

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI
Week ending 1st Feb. 1st Sept. to 1st Feb

| 1926 | 1925 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3958 | 3828 | 27223 | 84062 |

EXPORTS from KARACHI.
Week ending 25th Jan.

| | 1926 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Nil | Nil. |
| Continent | 9619 | 6160 |
| China | — | Nil |
| Japan | — | — |
| Bombay | 1267 | 8022 |
| U. S. A. | — | — |
| Total | 10886 | 14182 |

1st Sept. to 25th Jan.

| | 1925-26 | 1924-25 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 9726 | 6501 |
| Continent | 132874 | 103816 |
| China | 21841 | 369 |
| Japan | 70467 | 7650 |
| Bombay | 22265 | 83055 |
| U. S. A. | 3150 | 1680 |
| Total | 260323 | 202472 |

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

2nd February 1926.

| | 1925-26 Bales. | 1924-25 Bales. | Difference Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS | | | |
| 29th Jany. to 1st Feb. | 82229 | 87291 | —5062 |
| RECEIPTS | | | |
| 1st Sept. 1925 to 1st February 1926 | 1494129 | 1252768 | +241361 |
| SHIPMENTS | | | |
| 29th Janay to 1st Feb | | | |
| United Kingdom | — | — | — |
| Continent | 13717 | 29761 | —15944 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports | 119115 | 2 | +119113 |
| Total | 132832 | 29563 | +103269 |
| SHIPMENTS | | | |
| 1st Sept. 1925 to 1st February 1926, | | | |
| United Kingdom | 18550 | 13883 | + 4667 |
| Continent | 206419 | 172658 | +33761 |
| China | 132515 | 26670 | +105845 |
| Japan | 535452 | 537810 | —1358 |
| Coast Ports | 11906 | 7976 | +3930 |
| U. S. A. | 1350 | 710 | —640 |
| Total | 906692 | 759207 | +147485 |
| AFLOAT IN HARBOUR | | | |
| Europe | 17952 | 11750 | +9202 |
| China, Japan & CoastPorts | 107831 | 158313 | —50622 |

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

| Week ending 22nd Jany | 1st Sept 1925 to 22nd Jany. 1926. |
|---|---|
| Madras | 1,724 | 92,424 |
| Bombay | 30,419 | 2,43,879 |
| Sind | 5,102 | 82,34[illegible] |
| Bengal | 880 | 4,23[illegible] |
| U. P. | 3,229 | 1,77,64[illegible] |
| Punjab | 19,198 | 6,00,101 |
| C. P. | 29,881 | 1,98,967 |
| Berar | 46,408 | 2,98,361 |
| N.W. F Province | 69 | 1,70[illegible] |
| Ajmer- Merwara | 2,756 | 35,28[illegible] |
| Burma | — | 37,76[illegible] |
| | (to 8th Jany). | |
| | 1,59,066 | 17,74,70[illegible] |

*Adjusted.

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKET.
DAILY QUOTATIONS.

| | BOMBAY, Febry. 3. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shapurji | No. 6½ | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| Finix | No. 6½ | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Kilachand | No. 8⅓ | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| David | No. 10½ | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Shapurji | No. 10½ | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Tricumdas | No. 10⅝ | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Currimbhoy | No. 12½ | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Tricumdas | No. 12½ | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Kilachand | No. 14½ | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Kilachand | No. 20½ | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Japan | No. 20 | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Japan | No. 32 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Japan | No. 40 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Japan | No 42½ | 1 | 6 | 3 |

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 3.

A further drop of 1 to 4 points in old crop and 3 to 2 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market was totally featureless. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 5 points lower.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

Yesterday's New York telegrams speak of smaller exports and poorer domestic demand in the U. S. A. A feature has been the ability of the various Co-operative Societies to hold their stocks, and this no doubt is one of the chief causes of the steadiness. Should the demand in the U. S. A. slacken for a few weeks we would likely see a lower level, but we still adhere to our opinion to buy on reasonable breaks. Note:—The World's Spinners' takings of American cotton for week ending 30th January were 349,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 9,184,000 bales against 7,905,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,279,000 bales.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 2nd instant from Messrs. J. H. Srpingman and Co., Liverpool:—

"Market dull, trading principally on local account. Think well of buying distant positions preferably October."

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchange at Rs. 349 for Broach April-May. At the opening Commission and Japanese Houses were sellers and values eased to Rs. 348½. On buying by Offices the market improved to Rs. 350, but again gave way to Rs. 348½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 349. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 349 and closed steady at Rs. 351 on buying by Bazar operators and one Japanese firm.

Oomra March opened at Rs. 330½ and advancing to Rs. 331 declined to Rs. 329 on general selling. On Shroffs buying the market recovered to Rs. 330½ and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 329 and fluctuating within a rupee closed at the same rate. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 276 and Rs. 279 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand for high-class cotton was poor.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Fully Good Broach April-May 349.
Fully Good Bengal March 276
Fully Good Bengal May 279.
Fine Oomra March 330.
Fine Oomra May 329.

### COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Fully Good Broach April-May 351.
Fully Good Bengal March 277½.
Fully Good Bengal May 280½.
Fine Oomra March 332½.
Fine Oomra May 330½.

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

M G Bengal: Fine 293, F Good 281, Good 271.

M G S. Punjab: Fine 285, F Good 275, Good 265.

M G Oomra No. 3: Superfine 360, Fine 350, F Good 336.

M G Central Provinces No. 1: Superfine 385, Fine 375, F Good 365.

M G Central Provinces No. 2: Superfine 375, Fine 365, F Good 351.

M G Khandesh. Superfine 333, Fine 323, F Good 313.

M G Mathia: Fine 283, F Good 268, Good 258.

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

| | Ready | New. March. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M G | 305 | ..... |
| Bengal Fine M. G. | 290 | 290 |
| Bengal F. G. M. G. | 280/82 | 278 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine M G | 288 | 285 |
| Sindh-Punjab F G M G | 277 | ..... |
| Punjab-Americans M G | 390 | ..... |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G. | 350/70 | 360 |
| Nagpur Fine M G | 350/70 | 360 |
| Yeotmal Fine M G | 325/55 | 348 |
| Pulgaon Fine M. G. | 335/60 | 350 |
| Arvi Fine M. G. | 335/60 | 352 |
| Amraoti Fine M. G. | 315/50 | 335 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G. | 310/40 | 330 |
| Mulkapur Fine M G | 300/20 | 325 |
| Khandesh Fine M G | 300/20 | 320 |
| Khandesh F G M G | ..... | ..... |
| Broach Fine M G | 367/365 | ..... |
| Broach Fully Good M G | 360 | ..... |
| Muhit Fine M G | 285 | ..... |
| Muhit F G M G | 270 | ..... |
| Dharwar S G | ..... | ..... |
| Coompta M G | 340/50 | ..... |
| Westerns M G | 290/310 | ..... |
| Westerns H G | ..... | ..... |
| Miraj M G | 340/50 | ..... |
| Cambodia M G | 400 | ..... |

### METALS

London, Feb. 2.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. £58 11/16
Copper Braziers £74
Yellow Metal £69 1/2
Hard Spelter £32 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8

London, Feb. 2.

Tin Block £278

## BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Jan. 3

Since 1st September

| In full-prossed Bales. | Yesterday | This Year. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. .. | 3,606 | 2,14,452 | 1,24,380 |
| Central India .. | 6,184 | 2,21,949 | 94,797 |
| Barsi and Nagar .. | 4,401 | 1,24,299 | 91,160 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1440 | 44,171 | 46,828 |
| Berar .. .. | 11,587 | 2,63,254 | 2,75,972 |
| Central Provinces .. | 4,884 | 1,36,762 | 1,50,063 |
| Total Oomras .. | 32,102 | 10,04,887 | 7,83,200 |
| Dholera .. .. | 1,725 | 1,13,627 | 59,045 |
| N.W. Provinces .. | 864 | 1,20,170 | 1,05,697 |
| Rajputana .. .. | 1,136 | 54,669 | 24,679 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 1,971 | 1,30,066 | 2,21,280 |
| Broach .. .. | 4,163 | 50,102 | 1,164 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 171 | 13,950 | 12,382 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 125 | 8,099 | 12,563 |
| Coconada .. .. | .. | 1,471 | 918 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia .. .. | | 6,441 | 7,524 |
| Persian .. .. .. | | 2074 | 850 |
| American .. .. .. | | 143 | 7,123 |
| Egyptian and African .. .. | | 30,248 | 23,425 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts .. | | 439 | 3,485 |
| Total .. .. | 42,257 | 15,36,386 | 12,63,335 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 28th Jan.

| In full-pressed bales | Yesterday | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | 3,635 | 2,11,802 | 1,57,690 |
| Japan & China .. | 10,628 | 5,51,273 | 5,63,980 |
| Coast Ports .. | | 10785 | 7,974 |
| Up country by Rail. .. | | 4,363 | 7,794 |
| Afloat in harbourfor Europe, China and Japan .. .. | | 1,73,705 | 1,33,978 |
| Total .. | | 14,263 9,51,938 | 8,71,416 |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd February, 1926:—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 42257 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 133883 |
| Linseed | 838 |
| Rape, etc. | Nil |
| Gingellyseed | 1633 |
| Poppyseed | Nil |
| Groundnuts | 4876 |
| Castorseed | 3125 |
| Rice | 45252 |
| Myrabollams | 5754 |
| Cottonseed | 7365 |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 681 |
| Juwar | 949 |
| Masur | Nil |
| Barley | 900 |
| Bajri | 2295 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 825 |

### COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—Universal Standard 10.66 moderate request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 18.25
New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 20.17 |
| May | 19.59 |
| July | 18 91 |
| New York Noon Call— | |
| March | 20.15 |
| May | 1957 |
| July | 18.90 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m.— | |
| March | 19.56 |
| October | 17.56 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.26+01 |
| May | 10.18+.01 |
| July | 10.01 unchanged |
| October | 9.67—.01 |
| January | 9.55—.01 |
| EGYPTIANS:— | |
| November | 16.70—.05 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 17.05—.20 |
| March | 16.95—.20 |
| April | 16.80—.20 |
| May | 16.65—.20 |
| June | 16.60—.20 |
| July | 16.55—.20 |
| August | 16.55—.20 |
| September | 16.55—.20 |
| October | 16.50—.25 |
| November | 16.60—.15 |
| December | 16.60—.15 |
| January | 16.60—.15 |

Tone of Manchester: Firm large cloth enquiry fair sales.

Tone of Yarns:—Steady moderate business.

### CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 10.21—.02 |
| March | 10.22—.03 |
| April | 10.17—.02 |
| May | 10.15—.02 |
| June | 10.07—.02 |
| July | 9.99—.02 |
| August | 9.85—.08 |
| September | 9.71—.03 |
| October | 9.64—.04 |
| November | 9.54—.05 |
| December | 9.51—.05 |
| January | 9.51—.05 |
| February | 9.47—.06 |

Tone:—Quiet.

### AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Feb. 2.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 46000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 20,000
Day's Exports to Continent 8,000
Futures at New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 20.19—.01 |
| May | 19.16—.02 |
| July | 18.89—.04 |
| October | 18.18—.03 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 20.70—.05 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 20.12 unchgd. |

Futures at New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 19.53—.02 |
| October | 17.56 unchanged. |

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19
Demand Bills 4.8600
Foreign mined 67 1/4

### CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 2.

Futures at New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 20.19—.01 |
| May | 19.61—.02 |
| July | 18.89—.04 |
| October | 18.18—.03 |

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.22—.03 |
| May | 10.15—.02 |
| July | 9.99—.02 |
| October | 9.64—.04 |

### WHEAT

London, Feb. 2.

Barletta Russo—61 1/2 lbs. F/M sellers 55/6
Rozario Santa Fe—57 1/2 lbs. F/M sellers 53/6
Australian F/M sellers 59/6

### SEEDS

London, Feb. 2.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) F/M buyers £15 1/4
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) A/M paid 15 1/2
Tone:—Firm.
Cottonseed Bombay F/M sellers £7 3/4
Castorseed Bombay F/M sellers £16 7/8.
Tone:—Firm.
Linseed Bombay F/M buyers £18 1/4
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton F/M value £19
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton F/M sellers £19 5/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton unquoted.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore, per ton F/M value £18 3/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.
Yellow Cawnpore F/M value £23 1/4

### LINSEED

London, Feb. 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags F/M sellers 18
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M done 17 1/2
Tone:—Quiet and firm.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net March/April offered 31/6
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net May/August offered 31/7 1/2

### JAVA SUGAR,

London, Feb. 2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15/3 3/4
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 15/5 1/4
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15/6 1/4
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15/7

London, Feb. 2.

Cuban Sugar Cif United Kingdom Feb./March nominal 11/9.

### BARLEY

London, Feb. 2.

Karachi Barley not quoted

### C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Febry 3.

JUTE. Albion 415; Alliance 412; Anglo-India 372; Auckland 208; Barnagore 142; Bally 160; Birla 7/14; Belvedere 410x; Budge-Budge 280; Caledonian 160; Chapdani 158; Clive 33/4; Craig 5; Cheviot 210; Dalhousie 335; Delta 410; Empire 46/8; Fort Gloster 770; Fort William 295/90; Gondalpara 810; Gourepore 640; Hukumchand 9/12; Hooghly 68; Howrah 26/10; Kamarhatty 535/40; Kankanarrah 435/57; Kelvin 750; Khardah 400; Kinnison 935; Lansdowne 233; Lawrence 560; Lothian 320; Naihati 410; National 23/12; New Central 476x; Northbrook 46; Nudea 45; Orient 60; Presidency 7/2; Reliance 55/8; Soorah 28; Standard 362; Union 515; Waverly 7; Hessian 19/2; Jute 115/10.

COTTON:—Dunbar 160; Keshavram Cotton 3/12.

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. I. Corporation 4/14; Burma Corp. 12/12 I. I. Still 21; Madon Theatres 3/6; Imperial Bank 1450; Imperial Cotty. 375.

REMARKS:—Jute Shares steady. Kamarathy has declared Rs. 40, and Kankanarrah Rs. 27/8 for half year ended 31st December last payable from the 10th instant.

## SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Feb. 3.

The market opened at yesterday's closing rates and declined about ten rupees in Fazul and Dyeings owing to profit-taking and again advanced a few points at the close. The understone of the market seems to be firm owing to good inquiry at enhanced rates in piece-goods market. The mills are reluctant to sell their production at the present prices and await better rates.

| LOCAL BANKS | Paid up Rs. | Last Divid. | Quotations Rsi. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India.. .. | 50 | 3 | 72-4 |
| Baroda .. | 50 | 4 | 75 |
| Central Co-operative. | 50 | 7½ | 53 |
| Central .. .. | 25 | 1⅝ | 23 |
| Eastern .. .. | £ 5 | 9p.c. | 78 |
| Imperial .. .. | 500 | 40 | 1437-8 |
| *Imperial Contributo—* | *125* | *10* | *368-12 ×D* |
| Union .. .. | 7½ | 3 | 4 |

### CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bundi .. .. | 10 | 9 | 2 |
| Central India Mining. | 10 | 4-88 | 31 |
| Indian Cement O. .. | 350 | .. | 33-2 |
| Katni Cemet O. .. | 100 | .. | 45 |
| Katni Cement D. .. | 40 | .. | 120 |
| Punjab Cement O. .. | 10 | .. 2 | 2 |
| Shivrajpure .. .. | 10 | 8—0 | 48-4 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Prantej .. | 500 | 11 p.c. | 830 |
| Amritsar Pattis .. | 100 | 10 p.c. | 143 |
| Central Province .. | 100 | 7½ p.c. | 108-8 |
| Dhond Baramati .. | 100 | 6 p.c. | 88 |
| Guzerat .. .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 81 |
| Hoshiarpur Doab .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 84 |
| Larkana .. .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 71 |
| Mandra Bhon .. | 90 | 5 p.c. | 72 |
| Pachora Jammer .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 73 ×D |
| Sara Sirajgunj .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 81 |
| Sialkot Narowal .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 90 |
| Sind Light .. .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 151 ×D |
| Tapti Valley .. .. | 500 | 8 p.c. | 630 |
| Upper Sind Light .. | 100 | 4 p.c. | 68 |

### STEAMER COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Steam Navigation O. .. .. | 250 | .. | 152-8 † |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. .. .. | 250 | .. | 225 |
| Scindia Steam .. | 30 | .. | 8 13 |

### ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Electricity | 100 | 5 p.c. | 77+ D |
| Andhra Valley O. .. | 1,000 | .. | 575 |
| Andhra Valley P. .. | 1,000 | .. | 860 ×D |
| Bombay Tramways O. | 50 | 4 | 108 12 |
| Bombay Tramways P. | 50 | 7 p.c. | 61 |
| Karachi Electricity .. | 100 | 6 | 87-8 |
| Surat Electricity .. | 100 | .. | 57 8 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O. | 1,000 | 30 | 930 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P. | 1,000 | 7 p.c. | 860 ×D |
| Tata Power O. .. | 1,000 | .. | 455 |
| Tata Power P. .. | 1,000 | .. | 625 |

### PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akbari .. .. | 500 | .. | 400 |
| Fort .. .. | 475 | .. | 260 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy. | 500 | 20-35 | 925 |
| Indian Cotton.. .. | 126 | 20 | 225 |
| Manmad Manufacturing | 250 | .. | 210 ×D |
| New Berar .. .. | 500 | 80 | 855 |
| New East India .. | 1,000 | .. | 2500 |
| New Mofussil P. .. | 400 | 40 | 545 |
| New Prince of Wales.. | 500 | 61 | 725 |
| Volkart U.P. .. .. | 500 | 40 | 650 ×D |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown .. | 100 | .. | 160 |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. .. | 76 | .. | 8 |
| B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. .. .. | 125 | 7 8 | 162 8 |
| B. Burma T. Corporation New .. .. | 50 | 5 | 135 |
| Burma Corporation .. | 10 | 0-6 | 13 |
| Bombay Uganda .. | 80 | 4-12 | 50 |
| British Burma Petroleum .. | Sh. | 8 .. | 5 5 |
| Indo-Burma Petroleum | 100 | .. | 165 |
| Jost Engineering .. | 50 | 7-8 | 73 ×D |
| Mckenzie .. .. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 300 ×D |
| New Union Floor Mills | 100 | .. | 30 |
| Port Canning .. .. | 1,000 | 50 | 620 |
| Sardar Carbonic Gas. | 100 | .. | 90 |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st .. | 100 | 6 p.c.y | 105 |
| Tata Iron Pref. .. | 100 | .. | 32-4 |
| Tata Iron Defd. .. | 30 | .. | 46 4 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Co O. .. .. | 75 | .. | 16-8 |
| Thacker .. .. | 50 | .. | 150 |
| Telephone .. .. | 50 | 1 | 24 |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Empire of India .. | 15 | 22-8 | 700 |
| Jupiter .. .. | 15 | .. | 2 14 |
| New India .. .. | 25 | 1-0 | 14 14 |
| Oriental Life .. .. | 50 | 30 p.c. | 850 |
| Vulcan .. .. | 10 | .. | 2 8 |

### MILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 100 | 12 | 390 |
| Alliance .. .. | 100 | .. | 40 |
| Apollo .... .. | 50 | .. | 8 |
| Assur Virjee .. .. | 100 | .. | 2 |
| Berar Manfg. .. .. | 200 | 30 | 300 |
| Bombay Cotton O. .. | 500 | 15 | 342 |
| Bombay Cotton P. .. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 5 |
| Bombay Dyeing etc. | 250 | 50 | 893-12 |
| Bombay Industrial .. | 100 | .. | 11 |
| Bombay Woollen .. | 100 | .. | 70 |
| Bradbury .. .. | 250 | 10 | 500 |
| Bradbury P. .. .. | 250 | 7 p.c. | 200 |
| Broach Fince Counts.. | 250 | .. | 32 |
| Century .. .. | 100 | 20y | 428 12 |
| Central India O. .. | 100 | 16 | 476 4 |
| Central India P. .. | 500 | 5 p.c. | 400 |
| Ceylon .. .. | 100 | .. | 47 8 |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 100 | 7-8y | 122 8 |
| Coorla .. .. | 100 | 7y | 142 8 |
| Crescent .. .. | 100 | 6 | 200 |
| Currimbhoy .. .. | 250 | .. | 350 |
| David .. .. | 500 | .. | 400 |
| Dawn .. .. | 250 | 40 | 650 |
| Diamond O. .. .. | 100 | .. | 5 |
| E.D. Sassoon United O. | 10 | .. | 0 14 0 |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney | 250 | 15y | 265 |
| Edward Sassoon .. | 200 | .. | 150 |
| Elphinstone O. .. | 100 | .. | 28 4 |
| Emperor Edward .. | 500 | .. | 290 |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. | 250 | 25 | 862 8 |
| Finlay .. .. | 100 | 4 | 125 |
| Framjee Petit .. | 1,000 | .. | 550 |
| Globe .. .. | 100 | .. | 37 8 |
| Gokak .. .. | 100 | 7 | 118 12 |
| Gold Mohur .. .. | 100 | .. | 74 |
| Hindoostan .. .. | 1,000 | 100 | 1175 |
| Indian Bleaching, etc. | 100 | 8 | 186 4 |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 200 | 900 |
| Indore-Malwa United | 100 | 10 | 400 |
| Indian Woollen .. | 50 | .. | 2 |
| Jamshed O. .. .. | 250 | .. | 75 |
| Kastoorchand .. | 500 | .. | 70 |
| Khandesh .. .. | 1,000 | 200 | 2300 |
| Khatau Makanjee .. | 100 | Nil | 92 8 |
| Kilachand .. .. | 25 | .. | 5 |
| Kohinoor .. .. | 500 | .. | 900 |
| Lakshmi Cotton .. | 1,000 | 150 | 4850 |
| Madhor Scindia .. | 100 | .. | 29 |
| Madhowji Dharamsi .. | 100 | .. | 120 |
| Madras United .. | 250 | 15 | 425 |
| Maneckjee Petit .. | 1,000 | 100 | 2050 |
| Mathuradas .. .. | 100 | .. | 115 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. | 500 | .. | 100 |
| Morarjee Goculdas .. | 1,000 | 60 | 2100 |
| Model Mills, Nagpur .. | 250 | .. | 140 |
| Mysore .. .. | 50 | 5 | 112 |
| New City of Bombay. | 100 | 10 | 210 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 200 | 10y | 332 8 |
| Osmanshahi (100) .. | 75 | .. | 75 |
| Pearl .. .. | 250 | 12 | 491 12 |
| Phoenix .. .. | 100 | 15 | 440 |
| Planet .. .. | 100 | .. | 7 |
| Premier .. .. | 100 | .. | 46 4 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. | 100 | .. | 20 |
| Sassoon Silk .. .. | 500 | .. | 500 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 1,000 | 250 xd | 7200 |
| *Simplex .. .. .. .* | *250* | *..* | *148 12* |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha | 100 | .. | 61 4 |
| Standard .. .. | 500 | 100 | 1225 |
| Swadeshi .. .. | 100 | 18 | 478 12 |
| Swan .. .. | 100 | 8 | 155 |
| Tata Mill O. .. .. | 500 | .. | 100 |
| Vishnu Cotton O. .. | 500 | 90 | 1875 |
| Vishnu P. .. .. | 500 | 35 | 535 |
| Western India Spng. | 1,000 | 100 | 560 |

### SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 350 |
| Bombay Cotton .. .. .. | 342 8 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 902-8, 902-8, 887-8, 893-12 |
| Century .. .. | 432-8, 432-8, 426-4, 428-12 |
| Central India .. | 473-12, 476-4, 473-12, 476-4 |
| Colaba Land .. .. .. | 122-8 |
| Crescent .. .. .. .. | 201-4 |
| Edward Sassoon.. .. .. | 140 |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. | 857-8 860 850 857-12 |
| Finalay .. .. .. .. | 125 |
| Globe .. .. .. .. | 37-8 |
| Gokak .. .. .. .. | 118-12 |
| Indian Bleaching .. .. .. | 186-4 |
| Indore Malwa .. .. .. | 400 |
| Kohinoor .. .. .. .. | 900 |
| Madhowjee .. .. .. .. | 120 |
| Mathuradas .. .. .. .. | 115 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. .. .. .. | 100 |
| Mysore .. .. .. .. | 123-12 |
| New Great .. | 330 333-12 327-8 332-8 |
| Pabaney .. .. .. .. | 265 |
| Pearl .. .. | 492-8 492-8 484 491-4 |
| Phoenix .. .. .. .. .. | 440 |
| Siaplex .. .. | 148-12 151-4, 147-8 148-12 |
| Swadeshi .. | .. 470 478-12, 470 478-12 |
| Swan Mills .. .. .. .. | 155 |
| Tata Mill .. .. .. .. | 100 |

### MISCELLANEOUS

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcock .. .. .. .. | 160 |
| Bombay Steam .. .. .. | 152-8 |
| Tram Co., Ord. .. .. .. | 108-12 |
| Bundi Cement .. .. .. | 9-2 |
| Central India Mining .. .. .. | 31-4 |
| Indian Cement .. .. .. | 33-12 |
| Katni Cement Ord. .. .. .. | 42-8 |
| Shivarajpur .. .. .. .. | 48-4 |
| Tata Hydro .. | ..920.930. 918-12 921-4 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Ord. | 46-4 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Def. .. | 16-8 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 3

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/12

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 87/12

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 96/12

5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 96/10.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8.

5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105/10

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 104/8

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 104/14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 105/8

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109

4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 75/12

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 102/12.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 76.

6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of market:—Firm.

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 2.

Funding Loan 4 ped cent 1960/90 £88 1/4 unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent 93 7/8+1/8

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/8+1/16

Conversion Loan £76 5/16+1/16

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102+1/8

Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2 unchanged.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56+1/8

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 52 unchanged

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan- 68 1/8+1/8

Govt. Securities 3 per cent 53 unchanged.

### RUBBER

London, Feb. 2.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April 32 1/2

Tone:—Dull

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot buyers 32 1/2

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot sellers 32 3/4

Tone:—Improved on Continental buying closed easier on realizations.

### SHARES

London, Feb. 2.

Hongkong Bank £127 1/2
Chartered Bank £21 3/8
National Bank £47
P. and O. Bank £9 3/8
Eastern Bank £6

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 960
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1020
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1005

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86.9/16
London—Paris Frcs 120.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Lires 120.60.
London—Berlin Marks 20.65

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Feb. 2.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32
Bar Gold £4.4.10 1/4
Bar Silver Spot 3 1/2 quiet.

London, Feb. 2.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China Bank bought offerings small
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Feb. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 18.17 |
| Christiania | 23.89 |
| Amsterdam | 12.13 |
| Switzerland | 25.23 |
| Prague | 164.18 |
| (Yesterday's) | 164.18. |

New York, Feb. 2.

Demand Bills 48600

London, Feb. 2.

Exchange on London in Paris 130.10
Exchange on London in Germany 20.43
Exchange on Londo in Italy 121.35

### DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 2

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 15/32
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

3 Months 4½ per cent.
6 Months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4—3/4 per cent.
1 Month 4-3/4 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

### BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-2-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69-9-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69-9-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69-7-0

London, Feb. 2.

Bar gold ready s 84-10½
Silver read d 31-2
Silver forward d 31-0

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. India and China bought. China was a large buyer at lower rate. Not sufficient silver at lower rate but market not strong at the quotation.
Sovereigns Ready 13-5-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-9.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Febry. 3.

Ready:—21/2/9.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21/3/9. At 6 p.m. 21-/3/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

### SILVER.

Bombay Feb. 2.

Ready:—69/10.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69/6. Highest 69/6. At 6 p.m. 69/7.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 69/4. Highest 69/4. At 6 p.m. 69/4.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/12/0
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 1/4.
Tone:—Market quiet.

### FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 2.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

P. and O. s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of January 21 ex s.s. "Nardera," due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails, leav, at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 7.

Lecture is postponed to 14th.

Public lecture by Dr. Annie Besant on "Is Coalition of Parties Possible?" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road 6 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law presiding.

### POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Liverpool Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9—0 a.m. to-morrow (Friday.)

### BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day, (Thursday) 6 p.m. (S. T.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 1-30 p. m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 11.30 p.m. the same day.

### ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The study-circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia, will meet to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

### BOMBAY LIBERAL UNION.

The inauguration of the Bombay Liberal Union will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) today (Thursday) at Indu-Bhuvan, Girgaum Road, (near Ram Mandir) when the Hon Sir Dinshaw .E Wachha, will be present

### WILSON COLLEGE GUJARATI SATHITYA SABHA

Under the auspices of the above Society Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate will speak on "Tarun Gujarat" to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. in the Wilson College Hall when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will preside. The public are invited.

### "IS COALITION POSSIBLE ?"

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "Is Coalition of Parties Possible?" on Sunday the 7th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law will preside.

### DR, DADACHANJI'S LECTURE POSTPONED

Owing to the request of the Secretaries of the National Home Rule League for the use of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 7th instant, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji's lecture on "The Reactionary Report of T. and A. Committee" has been postponed to Sunday the 14th instant.

### CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Smallpox: Attacks 2, Deaths nil; Cholera Attacks Nil, Deaths Nil; Plague: Attacks Nil, Deaths Nil; Influenza: Attacks Nil, Deaths Nil.

Total Mortality (exclusive of stillborn): —69.

The total mortality this day last year was 92.

### AUSTRALIAN FELLOWSHIPS.

Two Fellowships are offered by a member of the Australian Federation of University Women for the year 1927. Each Fellowship has a value of ...500. Its purpose is to enable the holder to carry on a year's research in one of the subjects mentioned by the said association on the Continent of Australia. For further particulars refer to the Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union.

### 'THE COMING OF THE WORLD TEACHER'

Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "The Coming of the World Teacher," on Monday the 8th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Gaiety Theatre, opposite Bori Bunder, Fort. The admission to the orchestra seats in the Theatre will be by tickets to be had from Dr. V. S Trilokeker, Nawroji Seth Street, Thakurdwar; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street, and Mr. Sunder-P. Kabadi, above Hoar & Co., 1st floor during office hours. Admission to other seats will be without tickets.

AN UNBEATABLE RECORD OF TIPPING HIGH DIVIDENDS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dilawar | Rs. 114 | Sauce | Rs. 66-8 |
| Pack Up | ,, 128 | Rose Hill | ,, 70-8 |
| Can Do | ,, 74-8 | Heron | ,, 126 |
| Parrinshope | ,, 143-8 | Milloo | ,, 128 (Pl.) |

ALSO SEVERAL OTHER WIN PLACES—
Make it a motto to get always
TURF EXPERT'S CARDS—
TARAPOREVALA 190, Hornby Road, Fort.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### APPEAL ABOUT BORAH GIRLS DISMISSED

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

Mahomedalli Allabux
vs.
Ismailji Amdulaji and anr.

This was an appeal from the judgment and order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah who held that he had power under the Habeas Corpus jurisdiction of the High Court to order the appellant to produce in Court the three minor girls by name Amina, Husseint and Marjam who were under his custody, to be dealt with thereafter according to law.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Munsif appeared for the Appellant.

Sir Thomas Strangman with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the 1st respondent the father of the three minor daughters.

The Advocate-General appeared for the 2nd respondent the Mullaji Saheb.

A preliminary objection was taken on behalf of the 1st respondent that as the order was passed under the Criminal jurisdiction of the High Court no appeal was laid. The learned counsel referred in support of his contention to the relevant clauses of the original and amended Letters Patent. It was argued on behalf of the appellant that the order of Habeas Corpus did not fall under the Criminal jurisdiction of the High Court. The Letters Patent dealt separately with the Civil and Criminal jurisdictions and the mere fact that the High Court had powers of a penal nature did not make the hearing of such a matter a criminal proceeding.

Their Lordships overruled the objection on the ground that the order under the Habeas Corpus jurisdiction of the High Court was a judgment and was appealable and that it did not fall under the criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

Accordingly the arguments on the appeal proceeded.

Mr. Desai stated that the two minor girls who were ordered to be produced were at present living with an influential Borah at Junagad. They were frightened when the appellants' son went to bring them to Bombay and so they went to live with that Borah gentleman at Junaghad. The appellant had since then ceased to have any control over these girls. Accordingly it was urged that the writ should not be issued against him. As the appellant had no control over them he could not carry out the order. He however promised to give every assistance in his power to get back the children from Junaghad.

Counsel then addressed the Court on the question of law and submitted that the Habeas Corpus jurisdiction of the High Court was restricted by Sec. 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code which provided that writs of Habeas Corpus could ony be issued within the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel delivered judgment in the course of which after reciting the facts of the case observed that the Charter of 1823 gave the judges of the Supreme Court, the jurisdiction which was exercised by the King's Bench Division of the High Court of England and the present High Courts have got the same powers except such as have been taken away by subsequent legislation. Their Lordships did not agree with the view that the legislature by enacting Sec. 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code have restricted the powers of the High Court; but that the High Court have got the old Common law power of issuing a writ of Habeas Corpus even in respect of a person detained outside British India the person who obtained custody over him was within the appellate Criminal jurisdiction of the High Court. The case of Bernardo v. Ford reported in 1892 Appeal Cases p.326 was a direct authority on this point. The present was not the case of a person under whose custody the children were at one time but who had ceased to be under his custody before the application for Habeas Corpus. The events culminating in the children leaving the custody of the appellant were alleged to have happened after the order for the issue of the writ of Habeas Corpus had been made. These materials might be placed before the judge before whom the writ was returnable. Under all these circumstances their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

Their Lordships directed the parties to apply to the trying judge to fix a date for the return of the writ.

### " AT HOME " TO DR. RAMA RAO.

A pleasant function took place on Sunday last, when the National Physical Culture Institute was "At Home" to the Hon. Dr. U. Rama rao of Madras, who was in Bombay on his way to Delhi to attend the forthcoming session of the Council of State. Among those present were Dr. D. H. Ghia, Dr. D. U. Narayan Rao, Messrs. Karamchand Chunilal, D. S. Thurkad, S. D. Sethia and several prominent members of the Institute.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde of Amraoti has been re-elected unopposed to the C. P. Legislative Council for the Berar Landholders' Constituency.

Messrs. R. A. Kanitkar of Buldana and T. S. Dighe of Akola have been nominated for the election for the C. P. Legislative Council in the West Berar non-Muhammadan Constituency. The election will take place on the 13th instant.

Opposition to S.G.P.C.'s present regime continues to gain ground. Cleavage between the two sections of the Akalis is expected to be more intense.

# MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS.

## 28 NATIONALISTS ELECTED.

The final Municipal election results go to show that out of 45 Congress Nationalist Municipal candidates only 28 have succeeded in coming into the Corporation. Of course, this number does not include some who have seceded from the Party just on the eve of the election for reasons of their own. This also does not include the name of Mr. Horniman who is an Independent Nationalist. The results are disappointing, but most of the leaders of the Party have succeeded in getting in. Mrs. Naidu has just scraped in, the other two lady candidaetes being defeated. Both of them were regular in their attendance and their votes could always be relied on in every case; Mrs. Gokhalay was not an infrequent speaker, but Miss Lotwalla rarely took part in the debate. From the Progressive Party which had put forward 22 candidates 17 have managed to come in and five have been left out. Of course the Nationalists might be able to get into the Corporation through co-option a few more men. They might also bet the help of men like Mr. Gole, Mr. Nare and others when important questions are being discussed. But the Nationalist Party has altogether come out the poorer out of the struggle, although it has got rid of doubtful assets by drastic methods. On a total vote of 13,373, 18 Parsi gentlemen have managed to succeed, while on a total vote 65,176 only 35 Hindus succeeded. Two Europeans on a total vote of 4,542 is not a bad result. Mr. Horniman of course comes in with the help of a composite vote, mostly Hindu. On a total vote of 20,580 thirteen Mahomedan gentlemen have become members of the Corporation. In all in this struggle Hindus alone seem to have done badly.

A WARD (12 SEATS).

| | votes. |
|---|---|
| 1. Meyer Nissim | 8,865 |
| 2. W. H. Hammond | 6,778 |
| 3. Sir D. M. Petit | 6,462 |
| 4. J. R. C. Badham | 6,068 |
| 5. J. B. Boman-Behram | 5,228 |
| 6. Mathradas Tricumji | 4,319 |
| 7. P. J. Marzban | 4.098 |
| 8. H. M. Chowna | 4,014 |
| 9. B. N. Gamadia | 3,313 |
| 10. Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna | 3.052 |
| 11. Kanji Dwarkadas | 2,875 |
| 12. Haji Fatehmohmed Maniar | 2,023 |
| DEFEATED CANDIDATES. | |
| 13. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia | 1,639 |
| 14. S. N. Poonegar | 1,316 |
| 15. A. A. Peerbhoy | 877 |
| 16. R. Venkatram | 781 |
| 17. P. A. Narielwalla | 311 |

B WARD (16 SEATS).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. A. R. B. Mahomed | 10.931 |
| 2. Fazul Rahimtooja | 9,294 |
| 3. M. M. H. Chotani | 6,553 |
| 4. H. A. Lalji | 5,863 |
| 5. Kanji Master | 5,236 |
| 6. Dr. J. V. Vora | 4,970 |
| 7. V. Panachand | 4,753 |
| 8. R. K. Pirbhoy | 4,555 |
| 9. S. K. Barodawalla | 4,350 |
| 10. Dr. P. H. Meisheri | 4,321 |
| 11. Ganpat Krishna | 4,113 |
| 12. Dr. E. Moses | 3,246 |
| 13. Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel | 2,869 |
| 14. S. C. B. Thakkar | 3,767 |
| 15. J. A. Lalji | 2,740 |
| 16. Capt. J. N. Choksi | 2,062 |
| DEFEATED CANDIDATES. | |
| 17. A. N. Surve | 1,901 |
| 18. B. N. Meisheri | 1,366 |
| 19. Dr. J. Hansraj | 1,357 |
| 20. Dr. A. J. Bhimji | 1,036 |
| 21. A. T. S. A. Mulla | 482 |
| 22. A. Jusab | 314 |
| 23. L. H. Shah | 76 |
| 24. K. Mahomed | 71 |
| 25. A. Kikabhoy | 49 |
| 26. G. H. A. I. Matchwalla | 47 |
| 27. N. V. Arte | 44 |
| 28. R. Ramshanker | 32 |
| 29. N. B. Mahomed | 8 |
| 30. R. A. Ladha | 0 |

C WARD (16).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Dr. A. G. Merchant | 10,993 |
| 2. K. B. C. I. Curtay | 10,308 |
| 3. Capt. Alban Desouza | 9,841 |
| 4. Dr. M. B. Velkar | 9,635 |
| 5. V. D. Govindji | 9,360 |
| 6. L. R. Tairsee | 8,858 |
| 7. K. G. Parakh | 8,299 |
| 8. G. D. Zaveri | 7,940 |
| 9. Mahomedalli Allabax | 6,883 |
| 10. B. T. Desai | 6,773 |
| 11. Dr. D. B. Master | 6,261 |
| 12. R. M. Bhat | 5,802 |
| 13. M. M. Desai | 5,500 |
| 14. Dr. C. J. Cursetji | 5,454 |
| 15. B. N. Motiwalla | 4,365 |
| 16. Mrs. Naidu | 4,178 |
| DEFEATED CANDIDATES. | |
| 17. Miss B. R. Lotwalla | 3,608 |
| 18. S. D. Navalker | 3,415 |
| 19. T. R. Shroff | 2,509 |
| 20. G. B. Trivedi | 3,422 |
| 21. G. Tajbhoy | 2,084 |
| 22. J. C. Maitra | 2,109 |
| 23. N. P. Sanghani | 1,846 |
| 24. Tricumdas Chakubhai | 946 |
| 25. B. P. Pathak | 952 |
| 26. Damodar Ratansey | 852 |
| 27. J .C. Cursetji | 438 |

D WARD (10 SEATS).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. E. Hirji Behedin | 12,430 |
| 2. S. A. Mantri | 8,652 |
| 3. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji | 8,092 |
| 4. Dr. N. D. Sawarker | 8,044 |
| 5. V. N. Chandavarker | 7,615 |
| 6. B. G. Horniman | 6,696 |
| 7. Dr. A. G. Viegas | 6,613 |
| 8. B. N. Cooper | 6,244 |
| 9. K. F. Nariman | 6,228 |
| 10. J. M. Mehta | 4,714 |
| DEFEATED CANDIDATES. | |
| 11. G. I. Patel | 3,080 |
| 12. S. N. Gamadia | 3,979 |
| 13. Mrs. Gokhalay | 3,091 |

E WARD (10 SEATS).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Dr. R. M. Mistry | 13,219 |
| 2. S. L. Silam | 8,462 |
| 3. S. R. Jilker | 6.799 |
| 4. H. I. H. Oosman | 6,185 |
| 5. Dr. Cosmos Fernandes | 6,121 |
| 6. M. M. Balsara | 5,851 |
| 7. R. A. Gole | 4,563 |
| 8. A. T. Janai | 4,402 |
| 9. S. K. Pupala | 3,739 |
| 10. Dr. M. F.. Bisni | 3,503 |
| DEFEATED CANDIDATES. | |
| 11. G. A. Somji | 2,880 |
| 12. N. H. Belgaumwalla | 2,287 |
| 13. K. S. Dhondy | 2,161 |
| 14. V. A. Desai | 1,733 |
| 15. S. A. Awar | 141 |
| 16. V. L. Kodal | 72 |
| 17. C. T. Lakia | 53 |
| 18. H. M. Salemahomed | 42 |

F WARD (6 SEATS).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Dr. S. S. Batliwalla | 5,504 |
| 2. Dr. S. P. Mehta | 4,945 |
| 3. B. G. Parelkar | 3,757 |
| 4. Nanabhoy Laxman | 2,972 |
| 5. Pothan Joseph | 2,698 |
| 6. G. B. Nare | 2,644 |
| DEFEATED CANDIDATES. | |
| 7. M. N. Joshi | 2,517 |
| 8. R. S. Asawale | 2,448 |
| 9. J. G. Nensey | 2,208 |
| 10. E. J. Vaz | 2,154 |
| 11. P. G. Dandawate | 1,182 |
| 12. U. S. Thackarey | 272 |
| 13. Y. B. Gowande | 88 |
| 14. D. G. Pandit | 55 |
| 15. V. Haridas | 14 |
| 16. P. Thackersey | 12 |

G WARD (6 SEATS).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Dr. M. C. Javle | 3,792 |
| 2. Rao Saheb M. D. Rane | 3,734 |
| 3. R. K. Vaidya | 3,427 |
| 4. P. G. Sahasrabudhe | 3,388 |
| 5. G. D. Billimoria | 3,352 |
| 6. G. D. H. Khairaz | 2,818 |
| DEFEATED CANDIDATES. | |
| 7. Dr. D. A. Demonte | 2,732 |
| 8. Damodar Haridas | 2,060 |
| 9. H. U. H. Poonawalla | 2,022 |
| 10. I. S. Patel | 1,411 |
| 11. S. H. Jhabwalla | 1,033 |
| 12. S. V. Sajunke | 787 |
| 13. V. R. Navalker | 539 |
| 14. B. T. Sohani | 25 |

### MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS' MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto has been issued by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in connection with his candidature in the next Municipal Election as a representative of the Chamber:—

"I have offered myself as a candidate for the forthcoming Municipal Election from the Indian Merchants' Chamber. I represented the "C" Ward in the Corporation from 1919 to 1922. I represented the City of Bombay in the first Assembly for a period of three years. I have been on the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for a period of about 10 years. Besides according to my humble capacities I have been taking a prominent part in the economic, civil, social and political life of the country for a period of about 12 years. I had the honour to be one of the three who were sent to England by the Assembly to fight on behalf of the Indian Settlers in Kenya. I am anxious to place at the disposal of the Chamber my experience in public life, and shall consider it a privilege to be given the opportunity of service to the Chamber as a member of the Municipality. I trust you will be so kind as to record your vote in my favour on the 8th February."

### MR. TAIRSEE'S THANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to thank all the voters of "C" Ward and willing workers for the co-operation they extended to me and in preventing the National Congress Municipal Party from "burying me alive." I value my success from that point the most, and hence my warmest thanks.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Feb. 3.

### FIRE AT MAZGAON.

Love-grove lane, Mazgaon, was the scene of a big fire on Wednesday evening. At about 7 p.m. fire broke out in a warehouse and in a short time it assumed terrible dimensions as the contents of the warehouse were mostly of a combustible nature.

Fire engines from Byculla, Mandvi, Sewri and Babula Tank promptly repaired to the spot, but it was not before half an hour had elapsed that the fire was brought under control.

A strong breeze helped the progress of fire and it seemed at one time that it would envelope the whole building. But the firemen went about their job in a determined way and kept a regular stream of water playing upon the flames, and, eventually, extinguished the fire by 8-45 p.m.

The damage to the property could not be ascertained.

### FIRE IN MEDOWS STREET

A fire broke out in the show-rooms of Messrs. M. R. Madan and Co., Medows Street, at 8 p.m. yesterday. A watchman of the neighbouring shop saw smoke issuing out of the show-room and immediately communicated with the Fire Brigade.

Fire-engines from Fort and Colaba stations rushed to the scene of fire and set about extinguishing the conflagration. The fire was put out in about fifteen minutes.

The cause of the fire is believed to be fusing of the electric wire.

The damage sustained by the owners is believed to be enormous as the show-room contained costly carved sandalwood furniture.

### BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSN.

Due to unavoidable circumstances, the meeting of the Association, as convened today (Thursday) for Mr. Bharoocha's lecture on "Architecture and Its Technics" is postponed to a future date.

# PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS

## HARD COURT TENNIS.

### RANGA RAO BEATS GORE.

On resuming play in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournaments on the Kennedy Sea Face, eleven matches were decided on Wednesday evening, of which one was a walk-over conceded by Khatau and Partner to Mrs. Row and Wagle. The fixture between Rangarao and Gore produced an interesting tussle, the former winning in two straight sets. Despite the score being 6—2, 6—3, it was a pretty even struggle, Rangarao predominating on account of his deadly accuracy in placing his shots. Gore on the other hand was off-colour and did not give of his best. Kati made Bhagvat fight every inch of the way in obtaining a victory by two advantage sets. In both sets the scores stood at 5 all but Bhagvat's slight superiority prevailed. There was not much to choose between Bunyan and Soman. The latter took the first set at 6—4, but his opponent ran away with the second. Bunyan could not keep up the pace in the third set which went to Soman. The veteran Bhudkamkar, although having to labour under the handicap of avoirdupois and Anno domini, stood up gamely to Pereira and created quite a diversion among the spectators.

### RESULTS.

The following were yesterday's results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Soman beat Bunyan, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Prince Ghanashyamsinghji beat Gunderia, 6—0, 6—1.

U D Rangarao beat S G Gore, 6—2, 6—3.

Khardekar beat S A Shete, 6—0, 6—4.

K C Gharpure beat A H Manerikar, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

N B Bhagvat beat A M Kati, 7—5, 7—5.

Pereira beat Bhadkamkar, 6—1, 6—2.

A A A Fyzee beat R D Pendse, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

K P Gandhi beat Gunjikar, 6—1, 8—10, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

D M Mehta and M M Mehta beat Baxi and Shastri, 6—0, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs Row and Wagle W O D M Khatau and Partner.

### FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

Court No. 1 4 p.m. D P Jeejeebhoy v B S Chalam followed by Lady Tata and E Annet v Mrs Cooper and Gonsalvis.

Court No. 2 4 p.m. K C Gharpure v K P Gandhi followed by Mrs Race and Bhagvat v Miss Hyam and M M Mehta.

Court No. 3 5 p.m. Sanghani and Velkar v N R Soman and Tambe.

# MADRAS RACES.

## BAD DAY FOR BACKERS.

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

The opening day of the Spring Meeting drew a fair gathering this afternoon, to Guindy. The programme consisted of seven races and the fields were sufficient with two exceptions. The Maharaja of Dhar scored a victory in the Dhar Plate and the last race produced an exciting finish, second and third dead-heating a neck behind first. It was again a bad day for the backers as only three favourites come out winners.

The following were the results of to-day's races.

THE MEDALI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Makanji's SQUEAKER 7/12 Burgess 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG TAKREET 9/6 Thompson ..... 2
Mrs F M Karwan's MAYFLY 8/4 James 3
Mr Hazamy's SOOMAIR 7/6 Orme ..... 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 21 and Rs. 24.

THE OXFORD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr H R Gegg's GALLOPEUR OLIVIER 8/12 Harding ..... 1
Mr Hazamy's WALHACHIN 7/2 Howton 2
Mr Marsh's CARREMAR 10/7 Meekings 3
Mr Pogose's FREFIES DARLING 7/0 Seily ..... 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 16.

THE KUT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Rajamahomed Vazir's DETECTIVE 8/1 Thompson ..... 1
Mr Rajamahomed Vazir's AHYMED 8/3 Beasley ..... 2
Mr Yoonu's ARAB KNIGHT 9/2 May ... 3
Mr S R A Wahab's ZUGGAR 8/5 Meekings ..... 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 104. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 18 and Rs. 87.

THE DHAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

H H the Maharaja of Dhar's ESME 7/0 Harding ..... 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's DRUMMER BOY 9/3 Orme ..... 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 10/3 Thompson ..... 3
Raja of Bobbili's APPLICATE 7/11 Beasley ..... 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 123. Places Rs. 40 and Rs. 17.

THE MEDALI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Amin Mahomed's DR. JOHUR 8/6 Meekings ..... 1
Mr Ahmed Hurgamg's BELAN 9/6 Easton 2
Mr S R A Wahab's ROOMALI 7/0 Seily 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAMBAN 8/6 Thompson ..... 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 16 and Rs. 41.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Raja of Bobbili's FRENCH FURZE 7/13 Beasley ..... 1
Raja of Bobbili's LAND LADY 7/5 Harding ..... 2
Mr Marsh's THE GAFFER 7/11 Meekings 3
Mr Eve's GREEN MALT 8/7 Burgess 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 24 and Rs. 20.

THE SAIDAPET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs Goolam Ali and Talib's HAMPSTEAD 8/7 Burgess ..... 1
Mr S R A Wahab's SUKBAN 8/10 and Mr Essaji's BRUCE 8/8 dead heat ..... 2
Shri Bala Maharaja's VARID 7/11 Thompson ..... 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 38.—A. P. I. Special.

# NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

3rd February, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 19.61 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 19.58 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 19 57 |
| Difference | —.4 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

3rd February, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.15 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.15 |
| Difference | unchanged |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.14 |
| Difference | —.01 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandi Closing Rate | Rs 351-4-0 |
| Sewri Closing | Rs 351-0-0 |

# ALLEGED CHEATING.

## PARSI YOUTHS IN COURT.

Jockey Frank Black narrated before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate the interesting details of a cheat alleged to have been practised upon him by two Parsi youths, Rustomjee Hormusjee Patel and Jamshedji Shroff.

The accused are charged with cheating or in the alternative criminal breach of trust in respect of a Ford Racing Model valued at Rs. 4,500.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted, while accused No. 1 was defended by Mr. Parikh. Accused No. 2 appeared in person.

Frank Black in his evidence stated that he knew Shroff by sight since three months. Shroff met him at Vianelli's on the evening of December 11, where it was agreed that he should exchange his Frontinac Ford for Shroff's Harley-Davidson motor-cycle and a side-car and a promissory note of Rs. 3,000. The bargain was struck then and there. On December 16, Shroff came to Black's residence at Ormiston Road and told Black that the cycle and the side-car did not exactly belong to him as it was purchased on hire-purchase system. Shroff who was accompanied by Patell, recommended Patel to Black as the prospective buyer of the car. Patell was represented as a dentist and landowner and Shroff requested Black to transfer the car to Patell. Patell agreed to purchase the car for Rs. 4,500 and to pass a promissory note for the amount on the mortgage of the car, as he expected money from the sale of his lands in a short time. At the suggestion of Mr. Hugh, Black along with Patell and Shroff went to Mr. Captain, Solicitor, and drew up the deed of sale and mortgage. Subsequently in January he learnt that the car had been pledged with Arthur Swamvour for Rs. 500 on a false representation that the car had been sold to Patell by Black. It was alleged that a forged deed purporting to have been signed by Frank Black was shown to, Swamvour before he parted with the money. But later on Swamvour got suspicious and Shroff paid him Rs. 500 and settled the whole affair. Patell had not paid Black any money. The car, said Black, had been very roughly handled.

Cross-examined by Mr. Parikh pleader for Patell, Black said that he knew Shroff since last three months. Nobody introduced him to witness, but Shroff was in the habit of introducing himself to everybody. Witness did not know that Patell had been recently out of a lunatic asylum.

Magistrate:—Mr. Parikh, Patell seems to understand everything.

Parikh:—But he does not seem to understand the consequences of his actions.

Continuing, witness stated that he would not have entered into the transaction if he had known it before. Witness denied having made any suggestion to Patell's father, to hand him back the car with Rs. 500 by way of compensation.

"Will you be satisfied if you are paid back your money?" asked Mr. Parikh.

"Well, Mr. Parikh, if you are prepared to pay back the money" put in the Magistrate, "Black would leave the Court this very minute. No man likes to take the trouble of coming to a Court and much less stand the bother of a cross-examination."

Proceeding Black stated that he would be satisfied if he were paid Rs. 2,500 and the car was returned to him. The car was absolutely ruined.

Inspector Dyer, C.I.D., then deposed that the complaint was lodged on January 26, and the accused were subsequently arrested. When accused No. 2 was arrested he stated that the car belonged to him

After one more witness Mr. I. P. Hugh was examined, the case was adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day (Thursday.)

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

*THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1926.*

## THE CENTRAL BANK.

The speech of the chairman of the Central Bank of India at its annual meeting provides a somewhat different reading to the merry tunes of returning prosperity sounded from high quarters Mr. Sethna has rightly laid great stress again on the factor of exchange in the depression of trade and the consequent unemployment from which this country is suffering, and minimised the attempts of a certain section of the Press to trace the present distress wholly to inefficiency and bad organization. From what we have seen of the activities of the Currency Commission, it now seems fairly certain that the unanimous demand of the country for a gold standard with the rupee freely convertible into gold at 1/4d. will not be supported by the Commission, whose constitution and projected activities we were amongst the first to question.

Several other issues of major importance were referred to by Mr. Sethna such as the unfair advantage which the Imperial Bank of India has in the market over other joint stock banks. We trust the time is not very far when the entire relationship of the Imperial Bank of India with the Government of India, that is, the taxpayer, will be carefully looked into and the Imperial Bank Act overhauled, not only to secure greater Indianisation but to prevent large unearned profits and the free use of fifteen to eighteen crores of rupees a year from being exclusively available to private shareholders of that body. We would also commend for acceptance the suggestion that the stamp duty on cheques be reduced from one anna to half an anna. If larger progress in banking is desired and the use of cheques is to be popularised, there is no single measure which will yield such a rich harvest of good results as this proposal. We are not prepared to give final judgment as to whether an increase of branch banks of joint stock companies is the best form of banks for this country if such branches tend to replace the indigenous banker, who understands the needs of the locality and is willing to work at very low overhead cost, but as this is going to be the subject-matter of an extensive enquiry we will only say that, whether it is by one method or by the other, banking is the very life-blood of the economic activities of the country, either in agriculture or in industry, and the plea for added support and greater facilities for the growth of banks made by Mr. Sethna will find an echo in every non-official quarter.

Considerable space was naturally given in the speech of the chairman to the affairs of the Central Bank. After taking legitimate pride in the management of the concern, which has yielded a profit of twenty-two lakhs of rupees nett for the year, Mr. Sethna dealt with the crisis from which the Bank emerged with undiminished strength. This was not the first blow aimed at an institution whose soundness has been proved by the passage of time, and if there are any remedies, which an organized society can provide against unfair attacks of this kind, we would strongly urge that these remedies should be brought into operation as early as possible. As for the gullibility of the general public and their incapacity to judge for themselves, these defects of human nature should also be overcome in the course of time, but in so far as these traits are visible in India in a larger measure than in other countries, the weakness of banking institutions must remain, and the support and facilities, which banks provide to trade, must be circumscribed. One can sympathise with the attempts to safeguard their institution against attacks from an individual shareholder, who after several years' effort has not been able to command the support of a single other shareholder. The scenes, which were created at the last meeting of the Central Bank by Mr. Shamdasani, were of the same order as on previous occasions and had not even the merit of novelty. If an individual shareholder is always free to object to the meeting itself and then to move amendments on every resolution including that of the vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings of no meeting can be conducted in a businesslike manner or properly concluded. If an individual shareholder is as much dissatisfied with the management of the company as Mr. Shamdasani is, then he has the easy and simple course open to him of selling all his shares and ceasing to be a member of the company. Mr. Shamdasani's attempts have failed several times at law but with a persistence worthy of a better cause he continues his attacks on an institution, which has certainly satisfied the shareholders of that institution particularly and the public generally.

## THE FIVE ROUTES.

If the facile enunciation of tremendous platitudes can solve a problem, the Governor of Bengal, who is an adept at the art, is the man to solve it. Presiding at the Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Lord Lytton expatiated upon the needs of the Indian peasant. The spread of education, he thought, would lead to ever-increasing demands from the people whose standard of comfort is raised. After the utterance of this very obvious truth, he turned to the extension of the franchise, and discovered that it would lead to more attention to the needs of the new voters. His conclusion is that "in India, as everywhere else in the world, economies would produce problems, and politics must solve them." This is small consolation, we are afraid, to those who are determined to solve them, but Lord Lytton was a trifle more precise in an earlier part of his discourse, when he suggested five routes by which the problem of the Indian peasant could be approached. Hinduism is fond of the number five. Its literature mentions the Five Elements, and the Five Postures, and it has a deity with Five Heads. Here is a welcome example of an administrator entering into the spirit of a people and suggesting to them Five Routes. The first lies in eradicating epidemic disease, the second in improving the yield of the soil, the third in training the peasant's intellect, the fourth in the gospel of Co-operative Credit, the fifth in the introduction of village industries. We wonder whether another route would not have been a far better one, the route which leads to the exploration of the question of the burden of the land tax on the peasant, the route which leads to a fresh examination of the Bengal Tenancy Laws. But there are just the very matters which lie beyond the horizon of Royal Commissions and Governor's speeches. Lord Lytton maintained that no political party in Bengal had as yet come forward with the object of utilising the machinery of Government for the benefit of the rural population. This is a statement definitely opposed to the facts of recent political history, and if it is meant to convey that the educated classes do not care for the grievances of the ryot, it will signally fail in convincing the latter to that effect. C. R. Das and his party had been crying out against those very grievances, and the great national leader had formulated his own Rural Reconstruction Scheme, along which the Congress organisations in Bengal are now working. Lord Lytton says that the advent of an industrial age in India is a deterioration and not a gain. He ought to know by this time that the national demand in India is that she must no longer be content to remain a producer of raw materials. She is determined to become a great manufacturing country and believes she has human material available both for the development of her agriculture and the development of her manufactures. She also realises that costly Commissions pretending to help the former and mere speeches inviting attention to her village industries are not going to be of real help to her.

## Notes of the Day.

### The Lesser Mussolini.

General Pangalos, the new Greek Premier, is determined to give his country resolute government. Mussolini must be delighted to find how closely his smaller edition means to imitate him. General Pangalos wants a "unification of the Greek Republic and the entry of the country, by means of free elections, into a healthy and normal parliamentary life." But the good people of Greece must wait for those elections. They will come at the "proper time." They are not fit for them as yet, because General Pangalos thinks his predecessors have brought the country to "a tragic end." "I shall take into my own hands", he declares, "the remainder of the executive and legislative power and shall continue to govern the country" and he relies confidently on the armed forces at his command. The General is an energetic enthusiast with the ambition of teaching the enemies of Greece a lesson. After the Lausanne Conference, he had the idea of marching with the reorganised Greek army on Constantinople, but the wily Venizelos negatived the idea.

### The Back Door

It is gratifying to note that Sir Leslie Wilson has been recently told by deputations, which wait upon him, and local bodies, which present him with addresses, that people are disgusted now with the system of nominations. The back-door entrance to civic life is being looked upon with disfavour. Officialdom is, therefore, compelled to make some kind of excuse for justifying the continuance of the system and the Governor found it necessary to preach a homily on the duties of a majority at Surat, for want of any better argument presumably in support of nominations. The Surat Municipality and the District Board want members of both bodies to be all elected. The Governor thought this was an ideal towards which it was possible to proceed only according to the extent to which the majority can satisfy the minorities that it can adequately protect their interests. But is not the very existence of the system of nominations an invitation to the minorities to say that the majority cannot protect their interests? An in the enjoyment of ordinary civic rights are these interests after all so radically different from those of the majority?

### The Interpreter.

Lord Meston, ex-administrator and now company-director, who told the good people of Calcutta the other day that they are paying for their electricity at an astonishingly cheap price,—he is a director of the Calcutta Electric Supply Company—continues his loving mission of interpreting India to his countrymen in the columns of the "Sunday Times." It is with great relief that he envisages the present political situation in India. "The schools are full, markets busy, and village life is functioning normally." The remark about village life is very true, but not in the sense Lord Meston wants to convey. It *is* functioning normally. A large number of the villagers do not know how to get enough to live on, they are without proper medical aid, without the means of education. Of one thing alone they are certain, the burden of taxation.

### Compulsory Vaccination.

We support emphatically the representation addressed by the Secretary of the National Anti-Vaccination Society of Britain to the Governor of Bombay protesting against the prosecution of five persons in Sind "because they will not have their children vaccinated." Compulsory vaccination in an age when so much is talked about the freedom of individual conscience is an anachronism and fails even in its object of increasing the number of those rendered immune from the disease it claims to ward off, as the more the compulsion, the greater the tendency to resist. Vaccination is no longer regarded as an infallible remedy, and the State has no business to employ coercion in spreading the use of a nostrum which is now widely discredited. It ought to be perfectly optional for an individual to resort to it.

### Intolerable Tyranny.

If the question of the merits or demerits of vaccination began and ended with the claim that it is a preventive of small-pox to enforce by compulsion would be indefensible, in view of the fact that the claim cannot be sustained. But the matter is more serious. It is a fact that vaccination carries with it a grave risk of inoculating the patient with disease which may be even more terrible in its results than that which it is intended to prevent. More people die in England nowadays of vaccination than of small-pox. In these circumstances to penalise parents who object to having dangerous filth injected into their children's blood is barbarous. And apart from all this, that what is a matter of option in England should be made a matter of compulsion in India is intolerable tyranny. The State would be better employed in devoting its attention to sanitary reform, the only way in which diseases like small-pox can be eradicated.

### Prejudice at Work.

We are afraid the Nationalist Party in Burma fails to serve the best interests of the land for whose advancement it pleads when it allows itself to be carried away by the prejudice at work against Indians in Burma. The Burman Nationalists have adopted a resolution asking the Burman members of the Legislative Assembly to oppose any motion for discussion in that body of the notorious Non-Burman Offenders' Expulsion Act, a measure which the Burma Legislative Council recently passed in spite of unanimous Indian opposition. It is unfortunate that Nationalist Burma refuses to grasp the fact that there is a third party in Burma which in its capacity of exploiter of the country is immensely interested in causing friction between the Indian and the Burman, and in towns like Rangoon and Prome, where it already exists, in widening it. The Burma Tax on Sea Passengers' Act and the Non-Burman Offenders' Expulsion Act are not measures of which the Burmans can be proud.

### Slow but Sure—Perhaps.

We are getting on. The wheels of bureaucratic efficiency grind small, but they grind sure. Only in one respect is there an exception which, of course, proves the rule. When it is a case of enacting repressive legislation, the wheels grind with amazing rapidity. In the matter of satisfying the Indian demand for the development of an indigenous mercantile marine, the wheels have been working in the usual normal manner. Some years ago a committee was appointed. Its report was promptly put in cold storage to await examination by experts. The latest information vouchsafed in an official answer in the Assembly is that one such expert had come from England to advise as to the establishment of a training ship in Indian waters. He came, he reported. Another addition to the cold storage. But Government are considering what to do in the matter, and the Assembly will hear about it. We are getting on.

## COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

### THE AGRICULTURIST AND HIS CHILDREN.

(BY R. L. GHARAT.)

The District Local Boards of the Bombay Presidency have just now before them for satisfactory solution the most important question of introducing free compulsory primary education in villages. In spite of a large number of existing primary schools in larger villages the number of smaller villages not having any school is very considerable, and even the existing schools are mostly attended by children of higher classes. The number of children of agriculturists, artisans and labourers at school is comparatively very small. The children of cultivators and labourers are required to look after the cattle of their guardians, or of others for hire, while those of artisans help them in their trades. When attendance in the existing schools or in schools to be newly opened is made compulsory, the cultivators and some artisans will find it very inconvenient to carry on their occupations. To avoid this difficulty I propose the following scheme for consideration at the conference of School Boards, Educationists and others to be held this week in Bombay.

The Konkan and Deccan agriculturists generally require the services of their children for about six hours in the day. In the Konkan the children look after the cattle from 6 or 7 a.m. to 9 or 10 a.m., and again from 2 or 3 p.m. to 5 or 6 p.m. according to the varying seasons. In the Deccan the children help their guardians from about 10 a.m. to about 5 p.m. Most artisans in the Konkan send their children to school, though they do not do so in the Deccan. Besides the children of cultivators and labourers there are in the Konkan many children of fishermen who seldom attend any school. They are not much required to help their guardians, and therefore compulsion in their case will not be considered oppressive.

### Half-Day and Night Classes

My proposal is that the existing primary schools should be continued as they are and permitted to teach the regular course of studies as at present or in an altered and more useful form, receiving fees from the students. For children of the backward classes fresh half-day and night classes should be opened on a different model and entrusted to special teachers. Most of the primary schools in the Konkan meet twice a day, once in the morning and again in the afternoon. The houses where the schools so meet will be available for mid-day and night classes in the Konkan, and where the schools meet between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. accommodation for the day classes can be easily provided by extending the houses at a small cost. The Konkan mid-day classes can meet for three hours after 11 a.m. and again at night after 7 or 8 p.m. for two hours. In the Deccan the times of meeting may be varied according to local circumstances. Small children will attend only the day classes, while grown-up boys and even day-labourers can attend the night classes. Where several small villages are in close proximity, one class will suffice for two or three villages. Special books containing matter useful to the children attending these classes will have to be written.

The objection that the children will not make much progress by receiving only a few hours' instruction is met by the fact that they can attend the night classes later on. The rules may be a little amended and attendance may be made compulsory for a few years more. The adoption of such a course will save much inconvenience to agriculturists and others, and will give no occasion to ignorant people to complain against the oppression of the Sarkar. The expenditure on these classes will also be comparatively much less. That compulsion will be absolutely necessary may be seen from the following episode:

### An Experiment

In the village of Avas in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District I tried more than 25 years ago to open a mid-day class for cow-herds. It worked well for some months under a local volunteer teacher, but when I went to Bombay and could not return for some time, the class waned and had to be closed. A few years later I left Bombay for good and came to live at Avas. I again tried to open the class in 1913 with the help of some villagers. At the end of the first month there were 39 students on the roll. The class met at mid-day and again at night. School books, paper, pencils and slates were supplied free by us. An application to take over the management of the class being shortly made to the Educational Inspector a special passed teacher was appointed and an allowance for light at night was granted. The class went on well for about five years, when I was called away to Uran on business. When I was at Avas I used to go to the boys' houses and induce their guardians to send them to the class. At times I even mixed with the boys in the fields and explained to them the advantages of education. It may be mentioned here that when the boys are out in the fields, they enjoy plenty of fresh air and play various games. They have, therefore, no need of any extra time for playing. In my absence the attendnce gradually fell, and the class was finally closed. Compulsion would have saved the class, and the majority of the cultivators and labourers of Avas to-day would have enjoyed the blessings of education.

## IN SWADESHI FILM-LAND.

The Swadeshi film has caught on. It is astonishing how rapidly the Swadeshi film industry has developed on this side of India, as a profitable business proposition. It is equally astonishing that the public does not demand a far better artistic finish and photography from the film companies, which naturally exploit public sympathy on the ground that their efforts are "national".

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The Puranic photo-play was an easy success. The stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata were screened and huge audiences delighted in the film representation of that bulky giant, Bhishma, and the winsome beauty of Radha. What did it matter, if Bhishma was in danger of finding that the padding his giant proportions demanded would come off at any moment when acting, and had developed an irritating habit of straightening himself, while busy with that powerful weapon of defence and offence, in which he enjoys traditional exclusive rights, his 'gada'? What did it matter, if Radha had powdered her face too thick on one side, so that the other showed up in comic relief? Everything was excusable in a Swadeshi industry. Krishna once appeared in top-boots. People did not mind.

* * *

But now I am afraid they do. I am sure they ought to. The production of a Swadeshi film ought to be managed with far greater care if the Swadeshi film trade does not want to find the public again patronising the American comedies, where a social life is screened which if it has its attractions is in many respects out of tune with Indian ideas. Why is our photography so bad? I went to see a Swadeshi film some time back, and just when the grand climax was arriving, and the long lost beloved, the poor forlorn Princess, was to be back in the arms of the young Prince, who had rescued her,—"Oh, my beloved"—the Prince holds out his eager arms, and catches hold of a black mass. Where is the Princess? They have just missed having her in.

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And the curious and silly fashion of giving the titles! It is enough to drive the audience crazy. The Prologue reads "Prince Zapatkhanji of Tumtumnagar"—and there follow a number of irrelevant details. Before you can read them, comes the picture, and before you take in the picture, comes another explanatory title. Why are the operators in such a tremendous hurry? I will say nothing about the choice of the subjects and the narration of the story, but can they not improve the technique?

LAX.

## TRIFLES.

The other day Mr. V. J. Patel wrote to Mr. Tairsee a letter in which he said "in spite of all your faults, I love you." Yesterday Mr. Tairsee sent the President of the Assembly a telegram saying "In spite of my faults and your love I have succeeded." Only Mr. Tairsee could explain exactly what this means!

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A local contemporary thinks that the Swarajists' belief in civil disobedience is the cause of Mr. L. R. Tairsee's getting out of the Nationalist Municipal Party. The recent eclipse as a contributory cause is, it seems, inadvertently overlooked.

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Women of England spend at least £21,000,000 a year for shingling themselves, says an English paper. Judging by the scores of divorce cases and matrimonial misadventures we read of every month, it would be interesting to note how many pounds sterling women of England spend for "singling" themselves, or being obliged to be singled.

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The delegates to the Tariff Conference in Pekin are reported to be devoting themselves to cross-country riding on Mongolian ponies when off-work. We hope the members of our new Royal Commission on Agriculture, who will, of course, go right into the Indian villages for their inquiry, will be attracted by this idea. Rural India abounds in a certain four-footed species and cross-country jaunts will prove entertaining —at least to the spectators.

* * *

"If anyone is going to be a villain, let him remain a fool" says the Bishop of Manchester. The trouble is, the villains will not accept the advice.

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Mr. Henry W. Nevinson narrated the other day the story of an editor who, in answer to a Suffragette's protest against a report in his paper, replied:—"It may be true, Madam, what you say, but in this newspaper, whenever a Suffragette has words with a magistrate and is asked to leave the court, she is carried out 'kicking and screaming,' and she always will be so long as I am editor." This kind of journalism is also practised in India.

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The latest Scottish story concerns the man on the local train who got out at every stoppage and went to the booking office. "Why do you do that?" asked a fellow-passenger. "Well", replied the Scot, "I've a weak heart. The doctor has warned me that any moment might be my last, so I'm booking from station to station only."

WAYFARER.

# PARLIAMENT OPENS.

## THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King, in opening the Parliament, said the Anglo-Iraq Treaty will be submitted for approval without delay, and referred to the possibility of reduction of armaments as a result of the system of security created by the Treaty of Locarno, and also to the securing of an effective international agreement for regulating hours of work. Reference was then made to the Government's efforts at increasing national economy, agricultural reforms and the housing conditions.

In the debate that followed, Mr. Clynes acting as deputy for Mr. Macdonald twitted Government on the "poverty of its programme." Mr. Lloyd George said without disarmament the Treaty of Locarno was "a steel trap with trickiest springs which might any day snap with crashing teeth." Mr. Baldwin spoke of the proposed conference in London regarding unification of hours of labour between the principal manufacturing countries.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The King's speech at the opening of Parliament referring to the visit of the British Ambassador at Constantinople to Angora with a view definitely to settling the Turko-Iraq frontier questions said: "His Majesty's Government cordially reciprocates the desire of the Turkish Government for the promotion of friendliest relations between Turkey and Britain. The Anglo-Iraq Treaty will be submitted for approval without delay. The British Minister will attend the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament at Geneva. A substantial step forward in the direction of reduction of armaments should now be possible as a result of the system of security created by the Treaty of Locarno." The speech rejoiced at the friendly settlement reached of the difficult question of Italy's war debt. Invitations were being issued to the Governments of Belgium, France, Germany and Italy to attend a conference in London to consider the possibility of securing an effective international agreement for regulating hours of labour.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

His Majesty's Ministers had given earnest consideration to the increasing need for national economy, and proposals for reducing the public expenditure were being formulated. The proposals would be submitted to Parliament for authorising the Government to guarantee loans for the development of the British Dependencies in East Africa and the Mandated Territories. Improvement in the trade at the end of 1924 was unfortunately checked early last year by a widespread depression in coal-mining. Signs of revival had reappeared since the autumn, but the growth of confidence was being arrested by the fear of an industrial strife. The result of the inquiry by the coal commission would be shortly submitted to Parliament. "I am well aware of the difficulties inherent in the whole situation, but the interests of the nation are paramount, and I appeal to all parties to face the future in a spirit of conciliation and fellowship, and to avoid the action which would again postpone the return of good trade and prosperity for which we have so long hoped."

HOUSING PROBLEM.

Proceeding, the King said a bill to give effect to the Government's proposals for the re-organisation of the electrical industry would shortly be introduced. The question of the provision of better credit facilities to agriculture was receiving special attention and the bill would be presented to enable county councils to extend the provision to small holdings. A measure would be submitted to provide, in suitable cases, for making imported agricultural produce and manufactured goods so that they might be distinguished from the products of this country and Empire goods might be distinguished from those of foreign origin. The housing conditions in England and Wales still occasioned deep concern. Ministers were examining proposals for the improvement of these conditions, and bills would be submitted, if time and opportunity permitted, dealing with national health, insurance and unemployment insurance, the rating of railways, the control of road vehicles, finance of the Poor Law in London, the position and powers of the Boards of Guardians and the raising and valuation of machinery in Scotland.

"A POOR PROGRAMME."

In the debate on the address in reply to the King's speech, Mr. Clynes acting as deputy for Mr. Macdonald, who is on his way home from Ceylon, twitted the Government on the poverty of its programme. Referring to the coal problem, he hoped that nothing would be said to engender a feeling that a conflict was inevitable between the owners and workers.

Mr. Lloyd George hoped that Government was not going to give way over Iraq, and expressed the opinion that without disarmament the Treaty of Locarno was simply a steel trap with tirckiest springs which might any day snap with crashing teeth. He expressed disappointment at the terms of the settlement of the Anglo Italian debt, and enquired whether the position as regards France pointed to prosperity of both those countries.

Mr. Baldwin, who was loudly cheered, confirmed that the preparatory commission on disarmament was temporarily postponed. He hoped that Russia would participate because it was almost inpracticable for Western Europe to progress in disarmament with the co-operation of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Baldwin, proceeding, said a conference on the hours of labour mentioned in the King's speech and about which Mr. Clynes and Mr. Lloyd George had asked for elucidation arose as a result of the Washington Conference. He had always felt that one of the most valuable methods of maintenance of our labour standards would be to get a great uniformity among the principal manufacturing countries on this subject. The object of the proposed conference in London was to agree as regards terms in the convention which, owing to lingual difficulties, were capable of different interpretation. The task was extremely difficult, but if an agreement was reached ratification of the Washington Convention would be possible. Britain would not ratify it until she was satisfied that all countries meant to do the same thing. (Cheers). He hoped that at all events the meeting would lead to a better unification between the principal manufacturing countries on the hours of labour. He hoped to find special opportunities for discussion of the Italian debt settlement which, he considered, was an equitable one, and the position with regard to France.

IRAQ.

In the course of the debate Mr. Lloyd George congratulated Mr. Amery on refusing to be bluffed and bullied when conducting negotiations at Geneva with reference to Iraq. We had obligations of honour under the Treaty of 1915 to Arabs to establish and uphold the Arab State and on the strength of those obligations they had rendered a very effective assistance in war time. We could not treat these matters as if they were scraps of paper. He sincerely trusted that negotiations would be conducted in same spirit as Mr. Amery had displayed at Geneva.

Mr. Baldwin said papers on Iraq would be laid on the table in the next week or two, and the House would be invited to ratify the Iraq treaty.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION'S CRITICISM.

A common point of the Opposition's criticism of the speech from the Throne was the Italian debt settlement which drew complaints from Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clynes in the House of Commons and Lord Haldane in the House of Lords. The matter will figure in a composite Liberal amendment drafted after considerable discussion. It regrets the improvident handling of national finances and the Government's stealthy attempts to introduce, piecemeal, a policy of protection while their treatment of inter-Allied debts has aggravated difficulties of the country and increased the burden of the taxpayer.

A Labourite amendment has been lodged to the speech from the Throne. It states that the Government's programme is not calculated substantially to reduce unemployment and stimulate industry, and adds that the trade prosperity with the assurance of a reasonable standard of living for all urgently demands the fundamental reorganisation of industry on the lines of public ownership and democratic control of essential services.—Reuter.

## AGRICULTURE OF BRITAIN.

### REFORMS SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Government's agricultural policy is set forth in a white paper. It definitely rules out subsidies, and counsels farmers to devote their energies to the utmost to live-stock industry with the aim of meeting the population's demand for meat and milk. Government assistance will take the form of the preparation of a scheme of short-term credits for the development of small holdings, the extention of afforestation and the allocation of a million sterling spread over five years to carry out drainage. The scheme finally offers sympathetic consideration of applications for assistance in the schemes of co-operative organisation and proposes to include home produce within the scope of any assistance that may be given for marketing Empire produce.—Reuter's Special.

## BRITAIN'S ESSENTIAL FOOD-SUPPLIES.

### GOVERNMENT'S PLAN IN EMERGENCY

LONDON, Feb. 3.

It is learnt that the Government's plans for maintaining essential food-supplies in case of a national emergency have reached the advanced stage of preparation. It is now disclosed that the Board of Trade recently circularised wholesale food merchants regarding the available stocks and scurces of supply, and, is at present circulated their replies and perfecting a skeleton organisation for distribution all over the country directed by 12 district officers under the central command of Postmaster General.—Reuter's Special.

## CABLE ITEMS.

A joint conference of owners and Miners held at Philadelphia, is considering the latest peace plan to settle the anthracite coal-strike has proved abortive and adjourned *sine die*.

Messrs. Dillon Reads, New York, announce that following the acquisition of British interests in the Amerada Oil Company 355,727 shares of common stock will be offered to the public at about 27 dollars a share.

# SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUE

## FULL RECONSIDERATION LIKELY.

### NEED OF COMPLETE INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, Febry 3.

Cape Town.—Mr. C. F. Andrews, interviewed, stated that a remarkable change had supervened favouring postponement of the Asiatic Bill with full reconsideration of the whole issue. It was impossible yet to determine what form the reconsideration might take, but a scientific enquiry was obviously necessary regarding the alleged facts on which the Bill was based.

The Government of India Deputation, he said, had already done valuable work anent the enquiry but further time was needed to complete the investigation. Meanwhile, it was vitally important that the atmosphere of goodwill which had already been created should be maintained.—Reuter.

## QUESTION TO BE RAISED IN LORDS.

### SECRETARY OF STATE'S ASSURANCE TO BE DEMANDED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy-elect of India, will take his seat in the House of Lords on 10th February.

The same day Lord Olivier will "call attention to the apprehensions publicly expressed by the Governor-General of India with reference to the legislation proposed by the South African Government affecting the rights and interests of His Majesty's subjects of Indian origin and descent domiciled in South Africa." Lord Olivier will ask the Secretary of State for India if he can assure the House whether such of the rights and interests "heretofore lawfully enjoyed will be equitably guaranteed and maintained."—Reuter.

## MYTH OF COMPETITION EXPOSED.

### MR. GODFREY IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Febry. 2.

To meet Messrs. Godfrey and Father of the South African Indian Deputation, Mr. G. A. Natesan, an ex-member of the Council of State, invited a few European and Indian friends to a garden party this evening. Among those who were present were Dr. Annie Besant, Rt. Hon. V. S. Sreenivasa Sastry and the Maharaja of Bobilli. After light refreshments Mr. Natesan welcomed the deputation in a short speech. He said that the demand of the Deputation for a Round Table Conference was only proper and should be conceded.

Mr. Godfrey in replying pointed out that Indians in South Africa were not demanding full civic rights. If the South African Government could not agree to their modest demands they were prepared to go the whole hog and demand the same civic rights which the white settlers of South Africa were enjoying.

Mr. Godfrey then answered a few questions that were put to him by some of the guests. Sir Alexander MacDougall asked whether there was any truth in the statement made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the effect that there were in South Africa a large percentage of Indians who were very backward.

Mr. Godfrey said that backwardness was not a phenomenon which was a special feature of the Indians in South Africa, but was common to all civilised communities. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's reference to it was never meant as a disparagement of Indians in South Africa but only as an advice to them to advance further.

Rt. Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri asked whether there was any ground for the apprehension of South African Whites that there was a process of miscegenation going on in South Africa.

Mr. Godfrey said that no such thing was happening there, so far as Indians and White settlers were concerned, and that it was existing only between the Cape Malayas and European Colonists.

Mr. Sastri next asked whether it was true that the deputation had not the unanimous support of all Indian settlers in South Africa and that it represented only a section of Indians as it was made out to be in some Indian newspapers.

Mr. Godfrey said that so far as he knew, the detractors of the Deputation were only the Cape Malay Association which consisted of some irresponsible youths and that the whole Indian community had unanimously supported the Deputation.

Another question related to the standard of living of Indians in South Africa and Mr. Godfrey said that the standard of living of Indians in South Africa was necessarily low, because they received lower wages than Europeans, and their living was made dearer than that of Europeans by the higher rates of customs duties levied on their necessaries of existence. Mr. Godfrey next referred to the question of competition and said that the Indian in South Africa was never a competitor with the European, because the whole of the Indian community in South Africa was in a minority compared to the European, and that ninety per cent. of this minority community were agriculturists. Only ten per cent. carried on industries in which there could be competition between Indians and Europeans, and was it not unfair, he asked, to say that about 10,000 Indians "compete" with a million and a half of Europeans.

The function terminated at about 7 o'clock.—A. P.

# FRENCH FINANCE DEBATE

## "CO-OPERATION WOULD BRING SALVATION."

### PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR COMMONSENSE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Paris.—A duel between the Premier and the Finance Commission characterised the resumed debate in the Chamber.

M. Malvy, Chairman of the Commission, said that the country was waiting anxiously and ill-humouredly for co-operation between Government and Parliament which alone would bring salvation. He declared that it would be impossible to submit two Bills, namely, a Government Bill an da Committee Bill. Meantime, it would be impossible to carry on transactions in the currency behaving like a piece of elastic.

M. Briand, replying, obviously impressed the House by speaking with subdued eloquence and said that what was wanted was commonsense. The Government's Bill aimed at securing immediate resources to create a good impression at home and abroad, to improve the position of the franc and to provide a breathing space in which to find a permanent solution. He declared that the present was not the moment to stand by doctrines, and added that Government refused to engage in battle with the Commission since the Cabinet was not prepared to resign unless the Chamber ordained it.

M. Briand was warmly cheered after his appealing for the wholehearted co-operation of Parliament and the country.—Reuter's Special.

## LABOUR PARTY AND COMMUNISTS.

### DISAFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

In conformity with the resolutions passed at last year's Labour Party Congress regarding exclusion of Communists from all affiliated organisations, the Executive of the Labour Party announces that it has disaffiliated three parties, namely, Battersea, Bethnal Green and South Bethnal Green. The Executive states that the resolutions have been carried into effect throughout the country with few exceptions.—Reuter.

## REVOLT IN PORTUGAL.

### A CRYPTIC REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Indication of another revolt in Portugal is contained in the following brief and cryptic report of Reuter's Lisbon correspondent:—

"Threatened with bombardment. Revolutionaries have surrendered unconditionally at eight o'clock."

Earlier despatches have presumably been held up by the Censor.—Reuter.

## SEVERE WARFARE IN CHINA.

### WA-PEI-FU VS. TUCHAN OF HONAN.

LONDON, Febry. 3.

Hankow.—Severe warfare has broken out between Wu-Pei-Fu and Tuchan of Honan, in Yuehwei-Chun, north of Sunyangchow.—Reuter.

## AMERICAN VIEW ON INDIAN LIFE.

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Professor J. H. Holmes, Professor of Philosophy, Swarathmore College, Pennsylvania (U.S.A.), Associate Editor of "Unity" a member of the Society of Friends and one of the leaders of Peace Movement in the United States of America, who attended the recent session of Congress at Cawnpore, arrived here to-day accompanied by Mrs. Holmes. Interviewed, he said to the representative of the Associated Press that what struck an Amrican most particularly was the evident poverty that was so wide-spread in this country, the more so as it was contrasted with the extreme luxury of a few who naturally included some foreigners. Referring to education in India, he said that while there were many Colleges, some of them exceedingly well-equipped, there was hardly even the beginning of primary and scondary education. This fact must be closely associated with the general poverty.

Questioned regarding the anti-Asiatic Legislation in the United States, the Professor said: "I deeply deplore the recent anti-Asiatic Legislation in the United States, and I am ashamed of our record in dealing with our own Negro problems." He said that there were, however, millions of thoughtful people in America who were labouring to get rid of race prejudice and race discrimination. India and America had much to give one another. He concluded by saying "Americia can contribute her energy and her inventive capacity and her century and halfs experience in self-government, while in our turn we may hope to receive from India her great capacity for self-control, her patient philosophy of life, and above all, the new interpretation of our own religion which we profess without really believing it, for our religion condemns the love of wealth and the love of violence, and yet our people have been guilty of the love of wealth and of imperialism, Having almost destroyed itself in the Great War, our western civilisation may well turn to India and its great representative, Mahatma Gandhi, for guidance in the ways of tolerance and peace."—A.P.

# DAYS OF BUREAUCRACY ARE NUMBERED.

## DR. RUTHERFORD ON RISING INDIA.

"Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest spiritual leader in the world and given good health and strength and the support of Indian parties of all shades of opinion he will steer the good ship, India safely into the harbour of Liberty." So declared Dr. Rutherford, ex-M.P., to a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" who interviewed him yesterday evening at the Grand Hotel where he is staying.

Dr. Rutherford is one of the few staunch and genuine friends India has got in England who spare no efforts to understand India's problems and view her aspirations in a sympathetic manner. Unlike many cold weather tourist-politicians who periodically descend on the plains of India, Dr. Rutherford is a close student of Indian politics and hardly misses any opportunity to discuss Indian questions with those best entitled to shed light on them." During the last few months that he has been in India he has attended the Legislative Councils of several provinces as also the Assembly at Delhi. Dr. Rutherford was one of the European visitors at Cawnpore Congress. There is not a political leader of any importance whom the Labour M.P. has not met and tried to know his views. Thus posted with detailed information about India, and gifted with rare sympathy and imagination to visualise the difficulties and aspirations of a nation struggling to be free, Dr. Rutherford's opinions carry the weight attaching to a close student of Indian problems who is also a friend of India.

### A Remarkable Change.

The last time that Dr. Rutherford visited India was seventeen years ago. During the interval, Dr. Rutherford observed, a remarkable change had come over Indians who previously recognised that they were in a state of political and economic slavery and submissively begged for crumbs of reform from their proud and arrogant rulers. "How I rejoice to find", said Dr. Rutherford, "that Indian patriots are no longer submissive, no longer beggars, no longer on the knee, but on the contrary strong, erect and virile, demanding as a natural and inalienable right, not crumbs but the whole loaf of self-government in the form of Dominion status."

"Seventeen years ago I was asked the question, 'How do you think India can win freedom?' when I replied 'By filling the jails.' Three or four years back your jails were full to overflowing with noble and zealous patriots and the Government of India seemed on the point of yielding to their legitimate demands, when the patriotic pressure relaxed, and the Government resumed its callous and careless career with a new lease of life."

### British Public Deceived.

Proceeding Dr. Rutherford observed, "The Bureaucracy knows that its days are numbered, that the great war sounded the doom of the Empire, of Government by the Sword and accordingly is striving to retain its powers and privileges by hoodwinking the British public and the world into believing that the Montagu-Chelmsford Councils are not toys but real Parliaments. The British people will learn soon, how they have been deceived and how India has been cheated and then India will be delivered from the bondage of Bureaucracy by another Act of Parliament."

"Thanks to the teachings of Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi", remarked Dr. Rutherford expressing his deep satisfaction, "the political movement, which previously was largely confined to the intelligentsia has now permeated the masses" and expressed his opinion that when the leaders of the different political parties sink their differences and present a united front to their common enemy with the masses behind them the Bureaucracy will break and India would be free. Dr. Rutherford described the commercial and industrial development of the country during the last two decades as wonderful.

### Prussian in Manner and Matter.

Turning to the Viceroy's recent speech in the Assembly Dr. Rutherford stated that he thought his speech was so Prussian in manner and matter that he (Dr. Rutherford) listened to it with sadness and shame: sadness because he felt that the Viceroy had lost a golden opportunity of making some reparation for the crime he had committed against liberty in forging the Bengal Ordinance, and shame because of his lack of statesmanship.

To the question, "How is it that, when the Labour Government was in Office it disappointed the Indian public in many respects?" Dr. Rutherford said: "I can only reply with profound regret that it did not disappoint Indians more than it disappointed the rank and file of the Labour Party, who have criticised the Labour Government most severely for sanctioning the Bengal Ordinance, and for failing to hold a Round Table Conference with the Leaders of Indian Political Parties with a view to Revision of the Constitution?"

### Mr. Horniman and Labour Govt.

Could not the Labour Government have removed the ban on Mr. Horniman, and allowed him to return to India?

Answer: Certainly; it could and should have removed the ban, and restore Mr Horniman to full and complete liberty of action, so that he could renew his gallant efforts in the cause of India's Freedom.

Question: Do you think the Labour Party, when is really comes into power, will stand by its pledges to India in regard to self-Government?

Answer: Yes! I most sincerely do, for at all the conferences last year of the Labour Party, the Independent Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress resolutions in favour of Indian Self-Determination were carried with great enthusiasm and unanimity.

Our representative wanted to know the chances of the Labour Party to win the next general elections. Dr. Rutherford said: "Nothing is more difficult than to forecast political events, but the signs of the times, the dissolution of the Liberal Party, the failure of the Tory Government to restore trade, and solve unemployment, and the growing faith in the principles of Labour point in the direction of a Labour victory, but whether that victory will be big enough to give Labour a good working majority in the House of Commons is still more difficult to predict."

## BAN ON RECEIPT OF FEE OR PRESENTS.

### RANGOON CORPORATION'S RESOLVE.

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

At a meting of the Municipal Corporation of Rangoon held this evening the following resolution moved by Mr. S. A. S. Tayabji, M.L.C., was passed by 13 votes to 6, four remaining neutral, "This Corporation disapproves of councillors receiving a fee or remuneration or present of any sort or form for assisting persons in any matters connected with the Corporation and considers that a Councillor who has received such fee or remuneration or present should be deemed to be guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties within the meaning of section 13 sub-section (2) of the City of Rangoon Municipal Act."—A.P.

## PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER PANGALOS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Athens.—A Communist plot to assassinate Premier Pangalos has been discovered and numerous arrests have been made.—Reuter.

## EARL GREY'S RESIDENCE DESTROYED

LONDON, Febry. 2.

A London message says: The fire at Howick House, in Northumberland was helped by the fact that the fire brigade, which had to come from 30 miles away, who was indisposed, was carried to a neighbouring house. Police and farm workers saved most of the valuable furniture and goods in the lower rooms. Only five feet thick stone walls remain of the central portion of the building.—Reuter's Special.

## RETURN OF INDIAN EMIGRANTS FROM FIJI.

DELHI, Febry. 3.

It is notified for general information that the s.s. "Hughli" carrying 1,187 returning Indian emigrants including 487 for Madras left Fiji on January 25th 1926 and is expected to arrive at Calcutta on or about 17th of February.—(A. P.)

## IBN SAUD AND HEDJAZ.

### ISLAMIC WORLD CONFERENCE OPPOSED.

The Hon. Secretary, Jamiat-Khudam-e-Haramain writes:—

Mr. Syed Habib, President of the Jamiat-Khuddam-ul-Haramain Deputation cables from Jeddah under date February 2nd.—

"Interviewed Ibn Saud, who admits Taif murders, but accuses his army. He refuses Islamic World Conference and admits that he believes in demolishing graves and sacred places. Graves are neither repaired, nor being repaired. Ibn Saud is now at Mecca, whither we are leaving. The people of the Hedjaz need grain, flour and money. Please send."

## COBHAM ARRIVES AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, Febry. 3.

Buluwayo.—After jettisoning 200 pounds of fuel and leaving his photographer behind, Capt. Alan Cobham resumed his flight and reached Pretoria by air.—Reuter

## NEW RUBBER TRADING VENTURE IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

New York.—A new institution came into being here with the opening of trading in rubber by the New York Cocoa and Rubber Exchange membership of which includes representatives of rubber firms of Britain, Europe and the Far East. Business was light, but the trade is keenly interested in the venture.—Reuter's Special.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Rear Admiral Maurice Walter Ellerton, Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron, accompanied by Mrs. Ellerton left Madras on Tuesday night for Mettupalayam "en route" to Bangalore they return to Madras in time to attend the ensuing Naval Military and Air Force Tournament.

Dr. Abdur Rahman, the leader of the South African Deputation arrived at Amritsar on Tuesday evening.

Lady Jane Gathorne Hardy and Miss Crawley arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday.

# A HYDRA-HEADED MONSTER

## CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

### VIGOROUS OPPOSITION TO FINAL PASSING.

The Home Member's resolution about increased salary for two members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was rejected by the Assembly yesterday by 50 votes against 40.

The Contempt of Courts Bill was also considered. All amendments except one, whether of the non-officials to tone down the Bill or of the officials to tone it up, were lost. The only amendment accepted by the House was one moved by Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar to the Clause relating to punishment. It was to the effect that the accused may be discharged or the punishment awarded may be remitted or an apology made to the satisfaction of the Court.

Sir H. S. Gour and Pandit Motilal Nehru opposed the final passage of the Bill, which the former characterised as a dangerous inroad on the liberty of the Press. The latter would not have opposed it if the jurisdiction was confined to High Courts.

### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Feb. 3.

A heavy official agenda appeared on the order paper when the Assembly reassembled to-day. It included introduction of two important Bills amending the Tariff Act and Income-tax Act, final passage of the Trading Taxation Bill, resolution about the salary of the Privy Council members, the Contempt of Courts Bill, resolution about the standing committees on Hindu and Mahomedan Law and the Railway supplementary grant.

Replying to Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Bhore said that the draft of the Madras Land Revenue Bill was received in June, 1925. It raised certain important questions of the principle which were the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Madras Government.

The Home Member, answering Pandit Nilkantdas, said no order had been issued by Government prohibiting public servants from becoming members of Hindu sabhas.

#### CHANGES IN TARIFF.

Sir Charles Innes introduced an important Bill amending the Tariff Act. It is not, however, considered important from the revenue point of view and is not, therefore, included in the Finance Bill. The main changes proposed fall under eight heads. As regards cement it is proposed by the Bill to substitute specific duty of Rs. 9 per ton for the existing 'ad valorem' duty of 15 per cent. Duty on printer's ink is to be raised from 2½ to 5 per cent. Duty on saccharine is to be reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 5 a pound. Saccharine tabloids will be subjected to specific duty or ordinary 'ad valorem' one on pharmaceutical preparations whichever was higher. Duty on handlooms and specified parts thereof is proposed to be reduced from 15 per cent. to 2½ per cent. Hay presses needed to encourage agricultural development is proposed hereafter to be imported free of duty. Import duty of fifteen per cent. on stick lac is also to be abolished, it being the raw material of an important industry in India. As regards lubricating oils the proposal is to substitute specific duty of one anna four pies per gallon for the existing 'ad valorem' duty of 7½ per cent.

As regards arms, toy pistols, etc., and curios which are at present liable to duty of Rs. 15 each are placed under a proper head and will be liable to 'ad valorem' duty of 15 per cent.

All changes indicated above will come into effect from the seventh day after the Bill becomes law.

Sir Charles Innes said he would consult party leaders to ascertain whether they desired a select committee on the Bill.

Sir Basil Blackett next introduced a comprehensive measure to amend the Income-tax Act. The changes proposed, he said, had been made after full consultation with the local Governments and Chambers of Commerce. On the motion of Sir Basil Blackett, the House passed the Trading Taxation Bill.

#### JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take steps to secure (1) in case of future appointments enhancement of salaries paid to two members of His Majesty's Privy Council with Indian experience who sit on the Judicial Committee under provisions of the Judicial Committee Act of 1833 to hear Indian appeals, (2) that they shall be persons possessed of recent knowledge of Indian law and practice, (3) that their salary shall be £4,000 per annum each, half of which shall be paid from Indian revenues, and (4) that, during any period when the salary is enjoyed any pension payable to either of them from Indian revenues shall lapse."

Sir Alexander Muddiman thought present was the time when useful discussion could take place. He showed to the House that it would do real and enduring good to litigants to pass the resolution and that those who had the good of the litigants at heart would vote for it.

#### SIR H. S. GOUR'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Hari Singh Gour (author of the resolution for the Supreme Court that was lost in February last) who had tabled the amendment to-day to the effect that judicial work of the Privy Council be done in India, opposed the resolution.

The President pointed out that he could not revive a debate on the need for the Supreme Court in India as his resolution was decided only less than a year ago.

Sir Hari Singh opined that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was not a judicial committee but purely an advisory body to advise the King and decrees were passed in the name of the King. South Africa and Canada had their own supreme courts and only those who still preferred further appeal that went to England from there. He asked why such a system was not introduced in India? On the other hand, as the Viceroy said in opening the Assembly this motion was to perpetuate the benefits of the present scheme, in other words, to perpetuate the present anamolous position by which Indian appeals went to England and were determined in England. By passing this resolution the House would be committing itself to the perpetuation of the present system, whereas Sir Frederick Whyte in his Federal Constitution pointed out that no country could evolve a federal constitution unless it had a supreme court which should be the interpreter and upholder of the written Constitution of the land. What India wanted, therefore, was an independent tribunal in India, but by the Assembly's unfortunate refusal to pass his resolution the Government of India concluded that India did not want a supreme court and Lord Reading had utilised his visit to England to perpetuate the present anamoly. India should not pay towards this Judicial Committee in England.

#### ENGLAND SHOULD PAY.

Mr. Rangachariar acknowledged the signal services rendered to India by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. (Applause.) He was in favour of increasing the salary but thought that £3,000 should be enough to enable them to live comfortably in London. He would not, however, press for its reduction if the Home Member did not agree. He wanted that the two members of Judicial Committee should be Indians, not because he raised a racial issue but because he believed Indians in this respect would prove the best selection for they would know better than English judges the habits, customs and law practices in India. He claimed that if £4,000 or £3,000 were to be laid down as salary only appointment of Indians would justify its grant, because English judges in the evening of their life retiring to their home did not want such a high salary. Finally, he expressed his surprise that such a highly developed Empire as the British Empire should bargain for the sake of £3,000 by asking India to pay a half. Britain was benefitting by her connection with India in thousand ways. Why should not the whole of this expense be borne by England alone particularly because the Judicial Committee advised His Majesty and His Majesty's Government alone should continue to pay for their salaries. He moved an amendment to give effect to three points urged by him above. He told Dr. Gour that the idea of having a supreme court at present was chemerical.

Sir Henry Stanyon opposed Mr. Rangachariar's amendment as he described it, lock stock and barrel.

#### REFORMS FIRST.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao opposed the resolution as well as the amendment. The House could not discuss the issue before the broader question of constitutional reform had been settled thereby enabling them to come to a better understanding of the issue under discussion in light of the constitutional changes. Moreover, if to-day they were asked to pay for work done by His Majesty's Privy Council, to-morrow they might be asked to bear partly the cost of the Army Council and then be asked to contribute for the British Cabinet for the time it devoted to considering Indian questions. (Laughter.) India should be put on the same footing as the Dominions in this matter, and he suggested that the best way to secure touch with Indian conditions was to deputs judges from High Courts in India for a time who would then revert to their appointment after a period.

#### BILLETS FOR EX-CHIEF JUSTICES?

Mr. Goswami expressed his admiration for the British system of law whatever might be the verdict of the historian when the British Empire ceased to exist. He however, asserted that India had produced and possessed to-day men who would rank equally with any English judge or lawyer. Even in the House itself there were many fit to sit on the Judicial Committee.

Pandit Motilal:—Some are in the running for it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Goswami.—I am sure Pandit Motilal is not.

Mr. Jinnah:—Question. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Goswami said the Home Member's resolution really wanted to find comfortable billets for retiring chief justices. He was opposed to the proposal because he did not want perpetuation of the system of the Privy Council and if many of them did not vote with Dr. Gour for the establishment of the Supreme Court in India it was not because they opposed the idea but because they felt that at present majority of the appointments on the Court would go to Europeans and not to Indians.

Mr. A. N. Dutt was opposed to the resolution, but he would not mind accepting Mr. Rangachariar's proposal as the lesser evil.

Moulvi Abul Kasim supported the resolution as amended by Mr. Rangachariar.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

#### RESOLUTION LOST.

When the Assembly met after lunch there was no quorum and the bell was rung for a minute. Sir Alexander Muddiman then addressed the Assembly with a sense of "extreme depression" and pleaded for passing the resolution, as otherwise they would be doing a grave injury to India and to the interests of the people of India. He regretted that both Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal were not present just at that time and had not participated in the debate either. Sir Alexander further stated that this proposal was made by the Government of India from a conviction that India must do something to secure a more satisfactory personnel for the disposal of Indian appeals. This was, indeed, a business transaction and no other. "If you reject this resolution well what can I say. It is finished, finished, we can go no further."

Mr. Rangacharia's amendments were all lost without a division.

The resolution of the Home Member as originally proposed was lost by forty against fifty votes amidst non-official applause.

#### CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then moved for the consideration of the Contempt of Courts Bill. He made no speech.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar moved an amendment excluding Chief Courts from exercising the powers proposed by the Bill.

The Home Member opposed the amendment which was rejected by 44 votes against 36.

The Home Member next moved an amendment asking the House to agree to an extension of the same power to the Chief Courts as was being given to the High Courts to punish contempts of courts not only before themselves but also in respect of contempts of courts subordinate to them.

Mr. Rangachariar and Sir A. S. Gour opposed the amendment, which was supported by Sir Henry Stanyon.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in further opposing the amendment contested Sir Henry Stanyon's points and maintained that what the Bill proposed was to recognize the power which some High Courts held they inherently possessed and also to extend it to them in respect of courts subordinate to themselves. No case had arisen for the grant of the same power to Chief Courts.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt described the motion as a hydra-headed monster intended to interfere with whatever liberty the press now enjoyed.

The motion was lost by forty-two against forty-three votes.

#### QUESTION OF FINE

Sir Alexander Muddiman then moved that the power to impose a sentence of fine be not limited to Rs. 2,000.

Mr. S. C. Ghose and Pandit Shayamlal Nehru opposed it.

Sir Henry Stanyon pointed out that there was not a single case produced where the High Court ever imposed unlimited fine. Therefore, to limit the discretion of courts to Rs 2,000 was nothing short of an insult. (Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar:—Mr. Kelkar's case).

The motion of the Home Member was lost by 40 votes against 49 amidst non-official applause.

The proposal of Khan Bahadur Wali Mahomed Hussain Ally that maximum limit of fine should be Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 2,000 was opposed by Messrs. Naraindas and Rangaswamy Iyengar and lost by forty against fifty.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar moved an amendment to the clause relating to punishment. There was a proviso that the punishment may be remitted on an apology being made to the satisfaction of the High Court or the Chief Court as the case may be. Mr. Iyengar's amendment was to the effect that the accused may be discharged or the punishment awarded may be remitted on an apology made to the satisfaction of the court.

Sir Alexander Muddiman accepted the substance of the amendment subject to drafting alterations where necessary. The amendment was then carried. This was the only alteration made to the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee, the other amendments either of the non-officials to tone down the Bill or of the officials to tone it up having been lost.

The Bill as finally recommended by the Home Member was, therefore, one providing for punishment of contempt of courts not only by High Courts but also by Chief Courts and for contempt committed in courts subordinate to High Courts subject however to a maximum of six months' simple imprisonment or a maximum fine of Rs. 2,000 or both, provided on an apology being made the accused is charged or his punishment remitted wholly or in part.

#### FINAL PASSAGE OPPOSED.

Maung Tok Kyi was the first to oppose the final passage of the Bill. He was strongly supported by Mr. C. Doraiswamy Iyengar.

Sir Hari Singh Gour in further opposing the measure characterised it as a dangerous inroad on the liberty of the press. Cases of contempts were few and far between and even in the reported case it was clear the judges hesitated to say whether the act complained of did or did not amount to contempt. He opposed the Bill because the offence of contempt was defined and he did not see why this summary jurisdiction was being conferred upon High Courts and Chief Courts to punish contempt which in 1914 was considered unnecessary and inexpedient.

Pandit Motilal Nehru also opposed the Bill even as it stood because the jurisdiction was extended to Chief Courts. He could understand that the Bill was necessary to clear the doubts that existed regarding the powers of High Courts but to extend the same power to Chief Courts was objectionable and even dangerous. Hence his opposition to the whole Bill. He would not have opposed it if the jurisdiction was confined to High Courts.

Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Jinnah supported the passing of the Bill. The former asked the House to recognise the distant advantages gained by non-officials. Mr. Jinnah maintained there was no menace to the press and no danger to liberty and advised the House not to be carried away by the speech of the Leader of the Swaraj Party.

Sir Alexander Muddiman rose to reply when the President adjourned the House till to-morrow.—A. P.

### TUESDAY'S CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The motion for closure of debate in the Assembly on Tuesday, on Mr. Rama Iyengar's resolution regarding retrenchment in expenditure was lost by eighteen against twenty-three votes.

Mr. B. Das speaking in support of Mr Rama Iyengar's resolution appealed for reduction of taxation which was now being unduly levied on the poor people by the alien Government mostly in the name of law and order.

Mr. M. K. Acharya asked whether a further retrenchment was not possible. It was the duty of the Assembly, he said, to enquire into the ways and means of the national expenditure with a view to reducing it. He did not want to anticipate whatever pleasant surprise might be in store in the Budget, but he felt it his duty to demand a large remission of the provincial contributions on which matter Madras felt very keenly. Concluding, Mr. Acharya opined that no risk would be involved by conducting an enquiry at present.

#### WANTED AN EXPERT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cocke opposed the resolution because it wanted a mixed committee. He opposed it also because of the terms of the reference. What Mr. Cocke wanted was a small expert committee like the Tariff Board with an official Chairman and two businessmen unconnected with Government or the Assembly. Such a committee should be in continuous session, and would be found valuable not only to the tax payer but also to the Finance Member.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik endorsed the views of Mr. Cocke.

Mr. Sim, the Financial Commissioner of Railways, opposed the resolution because any committee to be appointed would only supersede the Railway Standing Finance Committee (appointed by this House) which had done and was doing useful work. The Standing Finance Committee had fully considered the proposals of Mr. Rama Iyengar so far as railways were concerned and came to the conclusion that useful purpose would be served by further discussion in view of the fact railways had achieved retrenchment far in excess of that contemplated by the Incheape Committee.

Lala Dunichand supported the resolution.

Pandit Malaviya in lending further support pleaded for the reduction of taxation in view of the altered conditions as a result of the fall in prices etc. The report of the Taxation Committee would perhaps be found useful in this connection.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas did not consider the resolution either feasible or practicable at this stage. As one who was a member of the Incheape Committee Sir Purshotamdas pointed out that a committee like the one proposed would upset the work of every department of Government for two months and create a good deal of uncertainty. No grave situation had arisen for a committee just now.

Sir Purshotamdas regretted that the Finance Member had not given figures showing to what extent actually the Incheape Retrenchment had been carried out. But to know this they did not want a committee. A departmental statement would do. Nor was a committee necessary for other purposes they had in view. They should not ask for retrenchment unless a grave situation had arisen. Their slogan should now be economy and not retrenchment. He appealed to Mr. Rama Iyengar, whose zeal he admired, to divert his attention from the retrenchment field to see that Public Services showed greater return than hitherto. (Applause).

Mr. Rama Iyengar emphasised that the figures he quoted were all in the Finance Member's speeches. He was always prepared to prove the correctness of his own calculations (hear, hear) and challenged the correctness of Government statements even now. He could prove that there were ten crores available which could go towards the reduction of taxation.

Sir Basil Blackett in winding up the debate expressed entire agreement with the Railway Standing Finance Committee that no useful purpose would be served by discussing Mr. Rama Iyengar's proposals for retrenchment. As for Mr. Cocke's suggestion for the appointment of an expert committee on the lines of the Tariff Board the Finance Member considered it an argument for strengthening the Finance Department by two more officers. There would be retrenchment in that way (laughter). No useful purpose would indeed be served by such a committee as stated by Sir Purshotamdas. Indeed, as he rightly pointed out, it would disturb the work of the various departments.

#### RESOLUTION LOST.

The resolution was lost without a division.

The Assembly was adjourned till to-morrow.

# GANDHI SMUTS AGREEMENT.

The following correspondence between Mr. Gandhi and General Smuts, in confirmation of a series of interviews, constitutes a perfect understanding between the Government and the Indian community in regard to those administrative matters which do not come under the Indians' Relief Bill:—

Department of the Interior,
Capetown,
Cape of Good Hope,
30th June, 1914.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,—Adverting to the discussions you have lately had with General Smuts on the subject of the position of the Indian community in the Union, at the first of which you expressed yourself as satisfied with the provisions of the Indians' Relief Bill and accepted it as a definite settlement of the points, which required legislative action, at issue between that community and the Government; and at the second of which you submitted for the consideration of the Government a list of other matters requiring administrative action, over and above those specifically dealt with in that Bill; I am desired by General Smuts to state with reference to those matters that:—

1. He sees no difficulty in arranging that the Protector of Indian Immigrants in Natal will in future issue to every Indian, who is subject to the provisions of Natal Act 17 of 1895, on completion of his period of indenture, or re-indenture, a certificate of discharge, free of charge, similar in form to that issued under the provisions of Section 106 of Natal Law No. 25 of 1891.

2. On the question of allowing existing plural wives and the children of such wives to join their husbands (or fathers) in South Africa, no difficulty will be raised by the Government if, on enquiry, it is found, as you stated, that the number is a very limited one.

3. In administering the provisions of Section (4) (1) (a) of the Union Immigrants' Regulation Act, No. 22 of 1913, the practice hitherto existing at the Cape will be continued in respect of South African-born Indians who seek to enter the Cape Province, so long as the movement of such persons to that Province assumes no greater dimensions than has been the case in the past; the Government, however, reserve the right, as soon as the number of such entrants sensibly increase, to apply the provisions of the Immigration Act.

4. In the case of the "specially exempted educated entrants into the Union" (i.e., the limited number who will be allowed by the Government to enter the Union each year for some purpose connected with the general welfare of the Indian community), the declarations to be made by such persons will not be required at Provincial borders as the general declarations which are made in terms of Section 19 of the Immigrants' Regulation Act at the port of entry are sufficient.

5. Those Indians who have been admitted within the last three years, either to the Cape Province or Natal, after passing the education tests imposed by the Immigration Laws which were in force therein prior to the coming into effect of Act 22 of 1913, but who, by reason of the wording of Section 30 thereof, are not yet regarded as being "domiciled" in the sense in which that term is defined in the Section in question, shall, in the event of their absenting themselves temporarily from the Province in which they are lawfully residents, be treated, on their return as if the term "domicile" as so defined did apply to them.

6. He will submit to the Minister of Justice the cases of those persons who have been in the past convicted of "bona fide passive resistance affences" (a term which is mutually understood) and that he anticipates no objection on Mr. De Wet's part to the suggestion that convictions for such offences will not be used by the Government against such persons in the future.

7. A document will be issued to every "specially exempted educated entrant" who is passed by the Immigration Officers under the instructions of the Minister issued under Section 25 of Act No. 22 of 1913.

8. All the recommendations of the Indian Grievances Commission enumerated at the conclusion of their Report, which remain over and above the points dealt with in the Indians' Relief Bill will be adopted by the Government; and subject to the stipulation contained in the last paragraph of this letter the necessary further action in regards to those matters will be issued without delay.

With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been and will continue to be the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights.

In conclusion, General Smuts desires me to say that it is, of course, understood, and he wishes no doubts on the subject to remain that the placing of the Indians' Relief Bill on the Statute Book of the Union, coupled with the fulfilment of the assurances he is giving in this letter in regard to the other matters referred to herein, touched upon at the recent interviews, will constitute a complete and final settlement of the controversy which has unfortunately existed for so long, and will be unreservedly accepted as such by the Indian community.

I am, etc.,
(Sd.) E. M. GORGES.

M. K. Gandhi, Esq.,
7 Buitencingel,
Capetown.

### GANDHIJI'S LETTER.

7 Buitencingle,
Capetown,
30th June, 1914.

Dear Mr. Gorges,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of even date herewith setting forth the substance of the interview that General Smuts was pleased, notwithstanding many other pressing calls upon his time, to grant me on Saturday last. I feel deeply grateful for the patience and courtesy which the Minister showed during the discussion of the several points submitted by me.

The passing of the Indians' Relief Bill and this correspondence finally closed the Passive Resistance struggle which commenced in the September of 1906 and which to the Indian community cost much physical suffering and pecuniary loss and to the Government much anxious thought and consideration.

As the Minister is aware, some of my countrymen have wished me to go further. They are dissatisfied that the trade licences laws of the different Provinces, the Transvaal Gold Law, the Transvaal Townships Act, the Transvaal Law 3 to 1885 have not been altered so as to give them full rights of residence, trade and ownership of land. Some of them are dissatisfied that full inter-provincial migration is not permitted and some are dissatisfied that on the marriage question the Relief Bill goes no further than it does. They have asked me that all the above matters might be included in the Passive Resistance struggle.

I have told my countrymen that they will have to exercise patience and by all honourable means at their disposal educate public opinion so as to enable the Government of the day to go further than the present correspondence does. I shall hope that when the Europeans of South Africa fully appreciate the fact that now, as the importation of indentured labour from India is prohibited and as the Immigrants' Regulation Act of last year has in practice all but stopped further free Indian immigration and that my countrymen do not aspire to any political ambition, they the Europeans, will see the justice and indeed the necessity of my countrymen being granted the rights I have just referred to.

Meanwhile, if the generous spirit that the Government have applied to the treatment of the problem during the past few months continues to be applied as promised in your letter, in the administration of the existing law, I am quite certain that the Indian community throughout the Union will be able to enjoy some measure of peace and never be a source of trouble to the Government.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

E. M. Gorges, Esq.,
Department of the Interior,
Capetown.

# UNIVERSITY BYE-ELECTION

## POONA FAVOURS DR. PARANJPYE

POONA (City), Febry. 3.

The polling of votes in connexion with the University bye-election to the local Legislative Council took place yesterday in the Collector's office. In all 256 votes were recorded out of which a substantial majority (nearly 200) is understood to have been cast in favour of Doctor Paranjpye.—A.P.

# NORTH BOMBAY BYE-ELECTION.

## SWARAJ PARTY'S CANDIDATE

The Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party has selected Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, as a Party candidate at the forthcoming bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Non Mohammadan (North of Bombay) constituency, to fill up the vacancy created by Mr. Joseph Baptista's election to the Legislative Assembly.

## MR. J. C. ERUNZA'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Jamnadas C. Erunza, president, G Ward Congress Committee, Dadar, stands as a candidate for the North Bombay Non Mohammadan constituency seat of the Bombay Council rendered vacant by the election of Mr. Baptista to the Legislative Assembly in place of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

# C. P. COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

## PEOPLE URGED TO SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 3.

Under the joint auspices of the Nagar Congress Committee and the Local Swaraj Party a largely attended public meeting was held last night to support Mr. Nilkanthrao Udhoji, Congress candidate, in the ensuing bye-election Mr. Abhyankar presiding. Mr. Satvadeo Vidyalankar explained at great length how staunch Non-Cooperators who had absolutely no faith in Council-entry ought to support the Congress candidate. The present Provincial Congress Committee, according to the speaker, was composed wholly of Responsive Cooperationists and any decision contrary to the Nagar Committee given by that body was bound to be resented by all Congressmen including No-changers. The speaker concluded with an earnest appeal to maintain the prestige of the Congress by supporting whole heartedly Mr. Udhoji.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who spoke next, exhorted the staunch No-changers to support the Congress candidate and if they felt any moral compunctions they would at least observe strict neutrality and not in any way retard the march of progress towards Swaraj Explaining the Cawnpore Congress resolutions Sethji requested all Congressmen to utilise the present Councils and to push on the Constructive programme.

Mr. Abhyankar in his closing remarks said the present controversy was centred round principles and not personalities and that the Responsive Cooperationists were the bitterest enemies of the Congress. Referring to a forthcoming meeting of the Responsivists to put up their candidates in absence of any programme, he could not understand why Dr. Moonje should not have sought re-election on the new ticket instead of using Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Niyogi as scapegoats. The speaker read out extracts from the "Kesari", "Chronicle" and other papers how Mr. N. C. Kelkar once advising strict neutrality towards Dr. Deshmukh's candidature was ultimately forced to change that attitude and had on the advice of Mr. Aney, to give his conditional support to Dr. Deshmukh.

It is understood that Dr. L. V. Paranjpye has withdrawn from the contest in favour of Mr. Niyogi.

## SETH J. BAJAJ APPEALS TO VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 3.

Regarding the coming Council elections Seth Jamnalal Bajaj stated that his opinion regarding Council-entry has suffered no change and he still believes that better and more substantial work can be done outside the Councils. But in view of the fact that the Congress has by an overwhelming majority adopted the Swaraj Party resolution his loyalty to the Congress prompts him to render his fullest support to the Swaraj Party candidates without violating his principles. Moreover, the Swarajists were one with them in adopting the Constructive programme and in having Civil Disobedience as the final weapon. Sethji, therefore, expressed the hope that the people will vote for the Congress candidates.

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(17)

## AS STRONG AS IN PAST.

### POSITION OF CENTRAL BANK.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna, proposing the adoption of the Report and audited Balance Sheet of the Central Bank of India Ltd. at the annual general meeting held on Tuesday made a lengthy speech, in the course of which he said:—

I will commence by referring to the Profit and Loss Account. The net profits for the year are about four and a half lakhs less than in the preceding twelve months. This is due to more reasons than one. In the first place the relative Bank rate was lower, then there were smaller demands for money and lastly for reasons I have referred to at previous meetings and which I will again refer to to-day, for having to maintain a strong liquid position which does not enable us to earn full rates of interest as we might otherwise do. The long hoped for revival in trade has not yet materialised and if we are yet able to maintain the same rate of dividend as last year and carry forward little over 3 3/4 lakhs. I am sure that all things considered the shareholders must regard the results as satisfactory.

In August last there was an unprecedented run on the Bank. A party who had no connection with the Bank whatsoever was reported to have lost money and because his name bore some similarity to that of one of our Directors, it served as a good reason for those who seek every opportunity to harm the Central Bank of India to give out that we were concerned in the reported losses of the party I have referred to. They succeeded in raising a panic and in forty-eight hours the Bank paid out more than two crores of Rupees. What the Bank was able to do on this occasion has elicited praise not only from the Indian Press but also from the commercial papers in England. It is most unfortunate that such a dead set should be made against us from certain quarters but I feel confident that the manner in which we acquitted ourselves has now given a quietus for all time coming to the evil intentions of our detractors.

A study of the Balance Sheet must again convince you that our position in cash and investments remains as strong as in the past. Against our demand liabilities of 673 lakhs we have cash in hand and in unencumbered gilt-edged securities more than six and a half crores. For reasons explained we prefer to keep so much money liquid.

BANK'S SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

The Safe Deposit Vault which we are erecting in these premises is nearing completion and I have much pleasure in informing you that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony on 1st March. We have been asked why the Central Bank which prides itself in being run exclusively under Indian management should not have had the Safe Deposit built by Indian manufacturers. We believe in providing the very best we can for the use of our clients.

Mr. Sethna then advocated Gold Standard and Gold Currency and the ratio between the rupee and gold being fixed as in pre-war time.

Continuing he said:—

Some of the queries in the Royal Currency Commission questionnaire related to increase in the power of the Imperial Bank of India by transferring to it the control of the Currency Department, which would include of course the Note issue. Both the Indian as well as the Non-Indian Commercial opinion was mostly in favour of such a change, but the Indian witnesses emphasized, and rightly too, the necessity of insisting on Indianisation of the Imperial Bank of India *pari passu* with the increase in its powers. We will all welcome the growth and expansion of the Imperial Bank of India if it becomes a truly national institution. At the same time care must be taken by the authorities that the Imperial Bank of India does not in any way hamper the growth and progress of indigenous banking institutions. The history of banking in this country which in the first place is only a few years old is, unfortunately, not one full of bright incidents episodes, for in some cases that history is somewhat sad reading, and this is all the more surprising and regrettable when we remember that India offers both from her traditions and her traditions and her economic conditions a fertile field for the growth and expansion of banking. It cannot also be said that India lacks in the necessary intellect or even in the genius for banking, for there are several communities as, for instance, the Marwaris, who have been, by inheritance and tradition bankers "par excellence" for the whole country. I always consider them as the pioneers of banking in this land. Though it has not yet been possible for either the Government or the commercial community to open banks in the tens of thousands of our villages and small towns it is the Marwaris who have set up tiny banking establishments in a very large number of these places. It is said that their rates of interest are exhorbitant. To some extent this may be true, but before the Co-operative Societies came in to the help the agriculturists, and it must be admitted that even now their contribution to the relief of agricultural indebtedness is very small, it was the Marwari money-lenders in the rural area who kept up the agriculturists in his days of distress and helped him both in normal and abnormal times. It should be the ideal of Indian banking to plant branches in every nook and corner of the country so that rural conditions may be improved, agriculture may be developed and greater prosperity prevail in the land. One means of encouraging banking would be to allow cheques to be written without any stamp duty. If that cannot be done I would appeal to Government to reduce the duty from one anna to half an anna. I have given notice of moving such a resolution in the Council of State and I trust Government in the interest of the country will view the proposal favourably.

The Imperial Bank of India has recently adopted the policy of opening branches at small centres where indigenous banks already exist and thus it enters into keen competition with them. It can well afford such competition, for the Imperial Bank of India has the benefit of Government funds on which it pays no interest. The amounts vary in each month but the average of the year according to the report issued by the Controller of Currency shows that in 1922-23 the Imperial Bank of India had the use of Government moneys to the extent of 18.25 crores, in 1923-24 16.61 crores and 20.87 crores in 1924-25. Reckoning interest at only 2 per cent. Government are thus making an annual present of 33 to 42 lakhs to the Ban.

Again Government by offering to the public Cash Certificates earning compound interest at 6 per cent. per annum take away much of the surplus funds which would naturally go, in the ordinary course, to the indigenous banks and through them to the trade and industries of the country. Nowhere else in the world, so far as I know, the State-aided Bank competes with indigenous banks in small business centres. A bank having all facilities from the Government should only work as a Bankers' Bank and not as a competitor to indigenous banking. It is for these reasons that indigenous banks have at times to borrow at high rates and are not able to help the trade and industries of the country owing to scarcity of funds at their disposal and the higher rates of interest that they have to pay to the depositors. The margin of profit is very much reduced with the result that indigenous banks can show no sign of development in small business places where they are needed the most and they have to face a situation which makes their existence in such places almost impossible.

Mr. Sethna suggested the appointment of a Committee to consider what additional banking facilities were necessary for the current finances of industries.

In conclusion he said:—I am sure I am echoing your feelings when on behalf of us all I once more thank very cordially our Managing Director, Mr. Pochkhanawala, and his staff at the Head Office at Bombay and at all our Branches for their uniform and consistent good work which enables us to place before you results such as you find in the Director's Report and in the Balance Sheet, the formal adoption of which I have now much pleasure in moving.

## THE DAILY HORROR

### BAKING DOGS.

The records of vivisection teem with instances in which animals have been exposed to extreme heat—that is, to a degree of heat altogether unsuited to their constitution and from which, accordingly, they may die. In order to make the man in the street realise this, anti-vivisectionists have sometimes described such experiments by the simple words "baking," "boiling" and "roasting." The vivisector becomes extremely angry whenever these words are employed.

He has only one argument— he points, as a rule, to the degrees of temperature indicated by the thermometer, and suggests that a man can tolerate similar heat. But he ignores the awkward fact that the dogs, cats and rabbits die under the treatment, whereas men do not. Whoever thinks of bathing a dog in water heated to the temperature of a bath enjoyed by human beings?

An article in the "American Journal of Physiology" for September, 1924, bears the euphemistic title "Some Observations on the Effect of Increased Air Movement and Water Intake on the Dog during an Exposure to High Environmental Temperature." The excuse offered by the writer for semi-baking dogs seems to be the suggestion that something might be learnt thereby for the benefit of furnace workers. The differences between dog and man render the idea absurd; infinitely more would be learnt by a careful study of the health of furnace workers, comparing their hours of labour, length of service and general habits. The article begins:—

"Some time ago Flinn and Scott discussed the results of experiments on dogs exposed to high environmental temperatures, with the purpose of applying the knowledge gained from these experiments to the general effects observed among furnace workers. They found that at the environmental temperatures of 45 deg. and 50 deg. C. the body temperature of the dog rises so rapidly and to such a height that it seemed to them unwise to expose the animal to these temperatures for a longer period than one hour."

We have never heard that stokers or glass-workers have to be removed from their work after an hour, for fear they should die! We fancy there would be trouble if they went off duty with the following symptoms:—

"The dogs were exhausted after the exposure, and the blood conditions did not return to normal until several hours had elapsed after removal from the heat closet. The occurrence of high body temperature followed by a subnormal temperature was indicative of heat exhaustion. These conditions, together with alkalosis and apparent exhaustion of the animal, would indicate that the animal was in serious condition —at least temporarily."

NO WATER ALLOWED.

The reason for the difference becomes plain as we read further. Apart from the greater ease with which a man endures a high temperature, the conditions, as usual, were not allowed to favour the dog.

"A glance at the results reported by Flinn and Scott will show that temperatures similar to those endured by furnace workers affect dogs much more severely than they do men. It will be noted, however, that the attendant conditions under which the dogs were exposed were correspondingly more trying. Thus, in furnace work there is considerable air movement, produced by either a plenum system of fans, while the dogs were denied almost all air movement except the little amount necessary to prevent a temperature stratification, estimated to be about 50 feet a minute. Again, furnace workers drink an abundance of water during their exposure to high temperatures, while the dogs were denied any water during the course of the experiment."

The present experimenters decided not in mercy to the animals, but in order to introduce a new feature of interest, to make the conditions of their dogs approximate more nearly to those of the furnace-worker. They therefore devised two series of experiments; one to show the effect of an increased air movement, and the other to show the added effect of the drinking of water. The air movement was created by means of electric fans:—

"In the second series of this research, water, heated to 30 deg. C., was given the dog from time to time; it was at first poured down the dog's throat, but as a rule the animal soon learned to dring the water offered it in a pan held in front of it. Water was given every 20 minutes, so as to duplicate more nearly the condition of the furnace worker. It was found impracticable to leave the pan of water in the closet with the animal, because it would spill the water in attemping to get into the pan for the purpose of lying in it and producing what might be called an artificial sweat. It cannot be said that we duplicated the exact condition of the worker, because he had the benefit of cold water to aid him in keeping his temperature down. Our object in giving the dog warm water was to see whether or not a replacement of the body water was required rather than a lowering of the body temperature by absorption of the calories necessary to raise the temperature of the water from 10 deg. or 12 deg. to the temperature of the body. We realize that we were not quite faithful to our plan in heating the water to only 30 deg. C. The dogs varied in the amount of water consumed, but this averaged two or three litres each experiment."

EVIDENCES OF SUFFERING.

The weakness or hopeless misery of the dogs may be gauged by the fact that the water had at first to be poured down their throats; in a normal state, their eagerness to drink would have needed no stimulus. Afterwards, when they had experienced the relief of drinking, the desire to cool their feverish bodies by lying in the water is very pathetic. The warm water was better than nothing, but probably far from palatable, and the vivisector's apology for "only" heating it to 30 deg. C. seems to indicate that he was half inclined to administer it actually hot.

It was found that a period of two weeks' "rest" was required between the experiments, for if the dogs were baked after a shorter interval they were liable to die. The following description is given of their behaviour.

"The dogs in the present series of experiments were restless during the first part of the exposure to an environmental temperature of 50 deg. C. with an air movement of 50 feet per minute. They made efforts to escape from the cage, if confined to it or if tied, they gnawed at the woodwork of the closet in an endeavour to escape. In half an hour this period of excitability passed and was followed by one of semi-indifference to their surroundings, and they appeared at times to be on the threshold of coma. At the end of the hour-exposure it was necessary to lift them out of the closet, since they made no effort to move by themselves. This period of indifference lasted for the greater part of an hour after their removal from the heat, but at the end of two hours they appeared to have recovered their faculties."

In one case a dog died within 30 hours of removal from the heat closet, and we read:—

"It was unable to stand and seemed partially paralysed in the hind limbs. It refused all food, drank little water, and remained in a dazed condition until its death."

One of the self-evident conclusions from this serious of unnecessary and horribly cruel experiments is that

"the free drinking of water during an exposure to high aid temperature is of greatest benefit in maintaining the organism in a normal condition."

The writer of the article is Frederick B. Flinn, of the U.S. Public Health Service, Washington. This is vivisection up-to-date, for the record was sent in only last June. Woe betide man's faithful friend, if once he findse himself in an experimenter's laboratory.

## INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The sixth annual dinner of the Institution of Engineers (India), Madras, held on Tuesday evening at Hotel Bosotto. Covers were laid for about 50 guests among whom were Viscount Goschen, Dewan Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Iyer, President, the Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Hon. T. E. Moir, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mohamed Usman, the Hon. Sir A. P. Patro, and the Hon. Sir Sivagnanam Pillai.

The printer and publisher of "Siyasat," Lahore, has been fined Rs. 200 by the First Class Magistrate for the offence of publishing an alleged obscene advertisement in his paper. The fine was immediately paid by the accused.

In the ninth champion dog show held at Rangoon under the rules of the Burma Kennel Association on Tuesday, there were about 75 entries for 61 classes the judging of which took a long time. There were separate class for soldiers' dogs and twelve special cup prizes. At the conclusion of judging a parade of prize winners was held after which the Governor distributed cups and medals to winners. The Governor's Cup was awarded to Mr. S. A. Christopher for the best exhibit in the show.

23 members of the General Council of the Anjuman Himayat Islam, Lahore, including some prominent office-bearers, have resigned their memberships as a protest against certain actions of the majority party, which, they characterise, as detrimental to the best interests of the Anjuman. They allege that the party in power have seldon approved of any proposal put forward by them.

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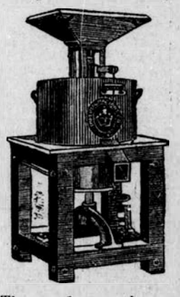

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## AUSTRIAN GLOBE-TROTTER IN BOMBAY.

### AN INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

Yesterday afternoon quite an interesting personality called at the office of this journal. It was a young Austrian Globe-trotter by name F. E. Roman Mullner, who left Vienna on 10th October 1924 and set his foot on Indian soil only on the 24th of December 1925, having, in the intervening months, travelled all the way on foot through Hungary, Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Kurdistan, Syria, Armenia, Arabia, Iraq, Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan. When M. Mullner began his journey he had intended to travel as far as India only, but his interest has been so much aroused by all that he has seen in the various countries, the different nationalities, their customs and modes of living, that he has decided to go further East and complete a tour round the world before he returns to his Motherland. He is in the pink of health and enjoys a robust constitution. He is only 24 years of age.

M. Mullner entered India *via* Baluchistan and after visiting Karachi has arrived in Bombay where he proposes to stay for three or four days. Then he means to visit Ahmedabad, Baroda and later Lahore, Delhi, Benares and other Northern India cities. From Calcutta he will proceed to Burma, and thence to Indo-China, China, Japan, Australia, United States, England and finally to the European countries till he is back again in Austria, which he hopes to reach only after two and a half years from now. So, his entire globe-trotting tour is expected to occupy him not less than four years.

AUSTRIAN GLOBE-TROTTER.

*"Chronicle" Photo.*

F. E. R. MULLNER.

PRAISES ARAB HOSPITALITY.

As may be expected, M. Mullner is conversant with the principal European languages and can speak in English tolerably well. He knows, it seems, a little of Turkish as well. Yesterday when he turned up at the "Chronicle" office, he was in a spick and span civilian suit and could hardly be identified with the pictures in the wayfarer's dress which abound in the album he carries with him. Asked about his experiences of the peoples he met with and countries he passed through, he said that he had three encounters with highway robbers, but was none the worse for them, as he suffered from no bodily injury. Of all the peoples he liked the Arabs most and said they were the most hospitable people he came across. In Persia, he often found considerable difficulty in getting the kind of food he required and had on one occasion actually to starve for two days. However, he had no complaint to make of any people, remarking that a stranger and traveller like him was bound to encounter difficulties like those he had to face.

KEMAL'S AUTOGRAPH.

M. Mullner's travelling expenses are covered by the descriptive articles he is contributing to the sporting papers in Austria from the various places he is visiting. He is carrying with him a general recommendation to all authorities abroad, from the Austrian Minister of Social Administration.

During his travels M. Mullner has met with Kemal Pasha, King Feisal, the High Commissioner of Iraq and the new Shah of Persia Riza Khan Pehlavi and other crowned heads and notabilities. Both Kemal and Feisal have presented M. Mullner with their autographs. Not the least interesting autograph in his album is one from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has written, "Greetings to the world's Wayfarer from a wandering singer."

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Febry. 3.

The western disturbance has cause widespread precipitation in Western Himalayas and adjoining plains. Scattered falls have also occurred in interior of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, East and North Punjab and local in West United Provinces, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province. A few falls have occurred in East United Provinces, and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are: Saikot and Rawalpindi half an inch; Srinagar three-quarters, Sonamarg one and a half; Dalhousie and Murree one; Dharampur, Cherat and Nizamabad a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in North-West Frontier Province and Punjab and increase in West United Provinces.

The next annual session of the Sikh League will be held in Lahore during the Easter holidays.

*Progress is Nature's Way*

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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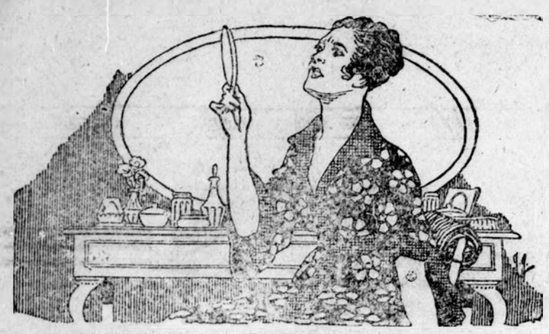

THE ANAEMIA OF THE FAR EAST.

How Pallid Faces and Bloodless Lips, With That Tiredness and Weakness which Accompany Them Can Be Quickly Remedied.

After the long trying days of the hot season many people find themselves left in and wan, devoid of appetite, conscious of a general enfeeblement of body d of spirit which cannot be shaken off by any force of will. Especially is this ndition common among women and girls in their 'teens,' who by reason of their x are especially prone to develop anaemia, and when climatic conditions are nfavourable quickly suffer through irregularities of health.

It is a wise precaution now practiced by numbers of intelligent men an omen to take a short course of tonic treatment immediately the hot season is over in this way the system is built-up and placed in a condition to resist colds eumatism, malaria, enfeeblement of digestion, and those other maladies which llow on thinning and impoverishment of the blood. For many years past roughout the Far East and in other parts of the world Dr. Williams' Pink Pills r Pale People have been pre-eminently popular as the blood and nerve tonic to e for this purpose. Not only do these Pills rapidly purify and enrich the blood, t they actually make new, red, health-giving. blood, thus providing food for e nerves and renewed vitality for the whole system. Here is what Commander- octor Andrea Amici, the distinguished physician of Saint-Siege, has recently stated out them :—

For several years I have made use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my work d have always found them efficacious in the treatment of disorders due to poverishment of the nervous system, anaemia and neurasthenia, stomach weakness tarded development in young women and irregularities. There is no lack of tonic medies, but in my experience not one of them manifests a superior efficacy to at of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," writes Commander-Doctor Andrea Amici.

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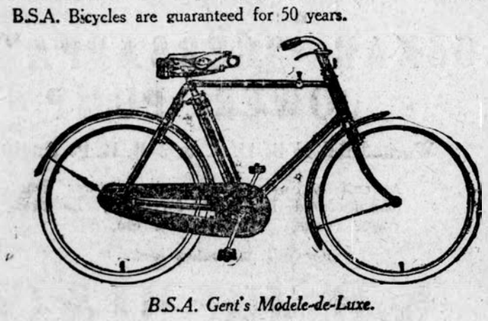

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## MR. ISMAIL CURTAY AND THE NATIONALIST PARTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is true that I kicked the Nationalist Party but I did so the moment I found that the party had played false with me. The two reasons which compelled me to take such steps are as under: Immediately after the last general election the party nominated me as a party candidate for a seat in the Standing Committee as well as in the Schools Committee. It was decided at the party's meeting that all members of the party should solidly vote for me and for the other candidates put up by the party, but to my great surprise and regret the result of the election showed and convinced me that the party proved false to me and in fact it purposely and deliberately did not solidly vote for me and the result was that I was thrown out in both the contests.

The second reason why I was disgusted with the party and severed my connection with it was because a few month's experience conclusively proved to me that the Nationalist Party which outwardly pretends to be liberal minded and democratic but is inwardly nothing but autocratic and despotic has been subjecting its members to tyranny under the guise of discipline and has been compelling them to vote like mere slaves at the dictation of a bunch of self-styled leaders. Taking these and other facts into considerations, I decided that the only course open to an honest person who wanted to act honestly and conscientiously and not become a victim of slave mentality was to have nothing to do with the party and I took the first opportunity to kick out the party and I am glad that I did so. Knowing all these facts I regret my friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta should say that I was one of the culprits in seceding from the Nationalist Party and should try in his own patent way to mislead voters by misrepresenting and distorting facts.—Yours, etc.

M. H. ISMAIL CURTAY.

Bombay, February 2.

## PROHIBITION AND LOCAL OPTION.

### GOVERNOR ON FINANCIAL ASPECT OF PROBLEM.

The Governor and Lady Wilson arrived at Broach on Tuesday.

In the course of his reply to the addresses from the Broach Municipality and District Local Board the Governor said:—

I note that you are anxious for the abolition of all liquor shops within the Municipal area. As you know, we have accepted a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to examine how the loss in the excise revenue, consequent on the adoption of the policy of prohibition, can be met. Here in Broach I am informed that within the last four years the number of liquor shops has been reduced from 8 to 5, and that there is a proposal to reduce one more this year. We have not adopted any policy of local option, for reasons which are already very well-known, but if your Municipality is prepared to come forward with a scheme for replacing the revenue lost by the closing of all liquor shops within the City, we shall be ready to consider your suggestions.

## IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

A meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held on Tuesday at 4-10 p.m. Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding.

Consideration was given to the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation at their meeting on 21st December, 1925, viz:—

"That the Corporation is of opinion that the new road to be constructed by the Improvement Trust from Pydhowni along Bhendi Bazar, should not be named after Lord Sydenham as proposed but should be named after some distinguished citizen or National Leader, and the Improvement Trust be informed accordingly.

That in case the Improvement Trust do not change the name as suggested above, the Commissioner be requested to give effect to this resolution after the road is transferred to the Municipality."

The Chairman in his minute dated the 12th January, 1926 stated:—

On the 4th March 1913 the Trustees decided that in view of the strong support which Lord Sydenham had always given to them during his term of office as Governor of Bombay to request him to consent to the road being named after him. This consent was given and the Municipal Commissioner was so informed by the Secretary on the 17th March 1913.

It is to be remembered that Lord Sydenham was instrumental in obtaining for the Board a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs in 1911 from the Government of India.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner suggested to write to the Municipal Secretary pointing out these facts so that he may place them before the Corporation.

The Trustees resolved to inform the Corporation pointing out the fact that Lord Sydenham was instrumental in giving Rs. 50 lakhs to the Bombay Improvement Trust.


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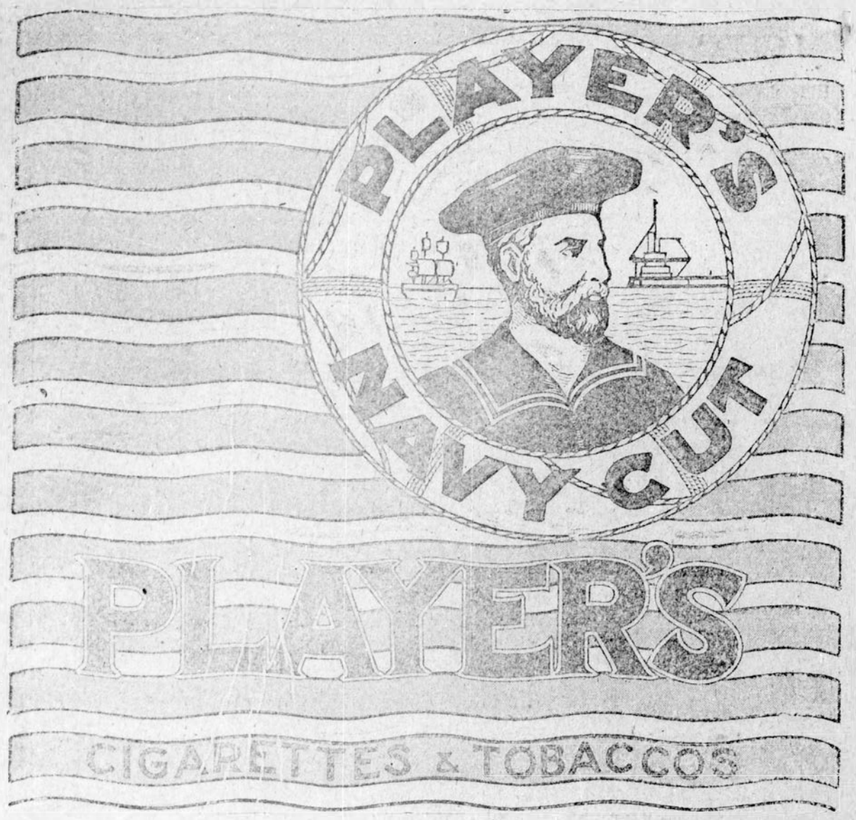


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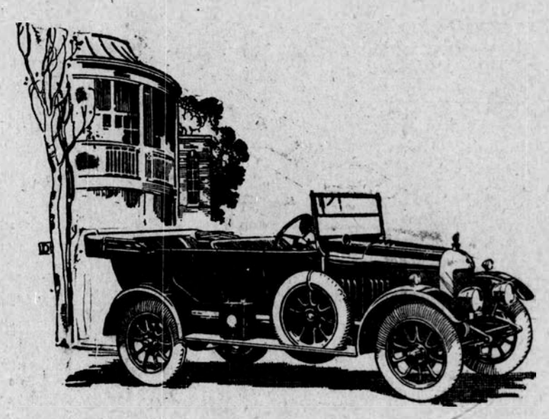

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